Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,094—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th Oct.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weighell	11th „
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit RNR.	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.
13th Dec.
27th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,129	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th October at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 29th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 28th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 27th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th October, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet al Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. } FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

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PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, [illegible] of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, TH[illegible]

ABSOLUTE PURITY! —AERATED WATERS— BRIGHT! SPARKLING!

Are Manufactured with the greatest care by

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

SPECIAL attention is given to FILTERATION, and the Water used is entirely Free from Disease Germs and Impurities of all kinds. Impure Water is the great means of spreading TYPHOID, CHOLERA, &c. Immunity from these terrible Diseases can be secured by using Waters Manufactured with attention to purity. The Waters are Bottled at a much HIGHER PRESSURE than is usual, and consequently contain a much higher percentage of Gas, and are always

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

Soda in 16 oz. Bottles	Rs. 0-12	per Doz.
Split do.	„ 0 8	„
Tonic & Lemonade	„ 1 0	„

All Waters Delivered FREE in Bombay.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S PURE AERATED WATERS.

FREE FROM DISEASE GERMS.

ALL the water used in our ÆRATED WATERS Manufactory is carefully passed through "Berkfield Filters." The advantages afforded by these Filters are that they keep out all Bacteria and deliver the water absolutely pure thus rendering Typhoid Fever and Cholera impossible in persons who use our Ærated Waters. Professor Notter of Netley has given independent testimony of the value of the Berkley Filter in the Annual Army Report for 1891 in these words:—"The Berkfield Filters appear to possess distinct sterilising action, inasmuch as they are capable of removing Bacteria from samples of water passed through them." KEMP & Co. have always aimed at supplying their constituents with absolutely pure water in all their ærated beverages.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c. Immense Choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAPS!

LATEST SHAPES.
FULL FRONTS. BAG TOPS.
LINED SILK.
FANCY CHECK TWEEDS.
COLOURED VELVET CORDS.
BROWN BUCKSKIN.

[illegible]ADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting	Rs. 30.
SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
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RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
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CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Amidol Hauff.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
„ Porcelain.
„ Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
„ "Solio"
Edward's Specialities.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
„ Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
„ „ Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing-out Paper.
„ Dry Plates.
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
„ „ Thomas's.
„ Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marion's Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Metol Hauff.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
Plate and Print Washers.
Platino: Sepia: Paper.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames, 3¼" square and upwards.
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Sandell Plates.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shew's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application to
J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 1st NOV.
STEEN-HUDSON,
MUSIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY CO.

MR. THOS. P. HUDSON announces with great pleasure that he has succeeded in making arrangements for the first appearance in Bombay of the World-famed STEENS, the American Mystifiers, who have recently created intense excitement in America and Australia.

PROFESSOR CHAS. N. STEEN,
The King of mind readers and supernatural wonder-workers
MADAME MARTHA STEEN,
The Empress of Second-sight and Mental Telegraphists from Baldwins, Dockstaders, Grand Opera House, Tivoli, Columbia, Harlins, and leading Theatres of the United States.
SUPPORTED BY
MISS MAY HABGOOD, A.R.C.M.,
The Talented Solo Pianist and Composer.
MISS LESLIE NORMAN,
The Charming Cantatrice and Comedienne of Williamson, Garner and Musgroves Company.
MISS LILLIE LINTON,
The popular Society Entertainer and Serio-Comique.
And
MR. THOS. P. HUDSON,
"The Kohinoor of Kolored Komedy.
POPULAR PRICES.....Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co's.
Representative ....MR. TRAVERS-VALE.

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BOOKSELLERS, NEWS AGENTS, &c.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 10 per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th October current, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

Applications for Dividend-Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

By the Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 23rd October, 1893.

NOTICE.
WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the Demise of Mr. DAMODAR THAKERSI MULJI, a representative of the Bhuleshwar Ward, there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby fix MONDAY, the 13th November, 1893, for a WARD ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th October, 1893.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

MARQUES DE MISA'S PURE "GRAPE" BRANDY.
GUARANTEED PURE GRAPE SPIRIT ONLY

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., of 3a, New London Street, E. C., have the pleasure of announcing that the Marques de Misa has appointed them the Sole Bottling and Shipping Export Agents for his Excellency's PURE "GRAPE" SPANISH BRANDY. Messrs. C. P. & Co. can confidently recommend this Pure Grape Spirit as being far and away superior to many of the so-called Brands of Cognac now being shipped to India and other parts of the World. The Spirit being made simply and solely from Spanish Grapes is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and should command the attention of every consumer of Cognac, and of those who prefer a pure, wholesome, and first class Grape Spirit. The price we are authorized to quote for this superior Spirit in Bombay is

Rs. 35-8 per Case of 1 Dozen.
LESS 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
SOLE EXPORT AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, July 17, 1893.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' AND GENTS' RUBBER GOLOSHES for the Monsoon.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TENTS of VARIOUS kinds FOR HIRE, Orders are now Registered. Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichobs, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

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BEST AMERICAN PERFUMES of different Varieties just Unpacked in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles, each Re. 1, 1-8 and 2-8, respectively. If you want to Test the Perfumes pay a Visit to PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, SERVICE in Bombay, or in India, by a YOUNG MAN with thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, or is OPEN to Engagement as a Partner. Address "No. 301," care of this Office.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas. UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW, Situated on the South Side of the Ferguson Road, Parel, opposite the Star of India Mills. For Rent apply to the MANAGER, Star of India Mills, Parel.

TO LET.—The TOP FLOOR, and a Set of Rooms on the Ground Floor, of a Bungalow, known as Victoria Building, Situated at Fergusson Road, Parel, opposite the Lukhmidass Mills. For Rent apply to the MANAGER, Star of India Mills, Parel.

TO LET.—TOP STORIED BUNGALOW, Open to Westerly breeze, at Naigaum; four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Stations. Rent Moderate.—Apply to Dr. BATTLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Medows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 8 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL. BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Is now OPEN. It is the most Comfortable and by far the Best Situated Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL, well known, most Central, Close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is now OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. DE SOUZA'S well-served Table.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. K. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Statement of Accounts, made upto 30th September, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his Remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th instant to the 4th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
આશર વીરજી કો,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th October 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, COCOANUT OIL, AND COTTON WASTE, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1893, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, Leather Goods, Cocoanut Oil and Cotton Waste, &c., required for the broad and metre gauge sections of the Company's system commencing 1st JANUARY, 1894, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a Deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 10th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased......Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gangaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day o May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Tajbhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 3½ Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of two Patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be taken.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th September, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED)
CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......£50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
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EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
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London Office..................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at....................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
At Rs. 120-0-0 per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!
☞ FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY ☜
SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.
FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY,
AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line; but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third do.	2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required. Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-4

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98[illegible]
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	8[illegible]
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30[illegible]
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49[illegible]
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	505
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dural Mills Co., Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	408
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	66[illegible]
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 1	550
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	140
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x[illegible]
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	560
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,250
Secunderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
[illegible]nishunker Lukmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,2[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1050
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
[illegible]reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	212½xd 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		113½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,17[illegible]
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	34½	350
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munsoar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48[illegible]
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59[illegible]
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 20	130 215xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart		1,600	1600	Rs. 70	980

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	165 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
[illegible]adham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	88
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
[illegible]erar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,260	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	8 pr. ct.	2 2
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	12[illegible]
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19.
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,31[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	58
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	127
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
[illegible]hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all 100 95		19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5	
China Leaf	" 25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25	"
Do. do. new	" 24-12	"
Australia do.	" 25-4	
Bombay do.	" 25-3	
English Sovereigns	" 16-1	
Do. Dragons	" 15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 91	
Do. 17½ do.	" 91-4	
[illegible]ian Dollars	" [illegible]	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" [illegible]	
[illegible]ve-Francs	" [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Football Tournament, Loyal North Lancashire *vs.* Royal Artillery.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society (Ld.), Shareholders' General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Akote Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Mint Road, 3 p.m.
Fireworks at Gooculdas Tejpal Luxmi Narayan Temple, Gowalia Tank, 9 p.m., open to all.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 and 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Semiramis (French Yacht), from Colombo; Mobile (s), Jedda; Fultala (s), Calcutta; and Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Skerryvore (s), for London, &c.; Lady Havelock (s), Colombo; and Alboin (s), Bangkok, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Skerryvore left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 26th instant.

ARRIVAL.—The Nawab of Janjeera arrived in Bombay on the 22nd instant, by a ferry steamer, and has taken up his residence at Nesbit Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 27th instant.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"On the Aghoras and Aghorapanthis, by Mr. H. W. Barrow, Bombay."

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—A Parsee, named Cowasji Edulji, has made a report to the police that, on Friday last, he entrusted his servant, named Balloo Bappoo with Rs. 62-2, to pay to one Byramji Edulji. On the following morning the servant did not turn up at his usual work, and on making inquiries the complainant ascertained that he had absconded with the money.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock, this evening, by moonlight:—

March	Monte Carlo	Kapps
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Dream Faces	Meissler
Air	Spring Song	Mendelsshon
Selection	Babylonian	Williams
Quadrille	Boccaccio	Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand, by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 5-45, this evening:—

March	Killaloe	Morilli.
Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Valse	Swinging	Edward Silva.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PAINTING ADVERTISEMENTS ON VEHICLES.—Messrs. Latham and Co. have conceived the ingenious idea of painting advertisements on the panels of victorias plying for hire. Some of these novel vehicles of advertising are already on the streets. It remains, of course, to be seen whether the public who call a victoria will choose an advertising conveyance. If the innovation succeeded, there is a reason why it should not be applied to private carriages also.

ARREST OF AN OLD THIEF.—Ebrahim Haroon, who was brought to Bombay on Monday last, from up-country, where he had absconded, after having stolen his master's property, was yesterday placed by Inspectors Greyhurst before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of committing theft of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 915, the property of his master, Haji Ismail Haji Isac, residing at Kambekar Street. In connection with this theft Mr. Greyhurst also charged another man, named Abdool Hassam, with dishonestly receiving and assisting in disposing of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The cases against both the accused were remanded until the 3rd proximo, to enable the police to bring two witnesses from Ratnagiri.

BURGLARIES IN THE NATIVE TOWN.—Magdalin Bastian, a widow, residing in a Wady, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, has made a report to the police that on the evening of the 21st instant, while she was away from home, some persons entered her room by wrenching the lock off the door and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 215 from a box, which was also forced open. A portion of the stolen property, which had been dropped by the thieves in the hurry, was found lying near the place.—During the night of the 22nd instant, a godown belonging to Vallibhoy Jeevaji, a commission agent, residing at Abdool Rahiman Street, was also broken into and boxes of camphor and slate pencils, valued at Rs. 20, stolen therefrom.—Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli, residing on the first floor of a house in Serang Street, reports to the police that during the night of Sunday last, while he and his family were asleep, some one entered his room by removing the chain on the door and stole a time-piece, a set of silver buttons, and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 17-8, from a box.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a mendicant, named Buldev Heeramon, aged seventy years, residing at Bhooleshwar. On the morning of the 8th instant, the deceased left home, and at 10 a.m., as he was begging along Kazee Syed Street, he accidentally trod on a nail, sustaining injury to the sole of his right foot. He went home, applied some household remedies to his injured foot, and again went out begging. A few days after he became sick, and on the 22nd instant, he was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a punctured wound, which bleeded profusely. After admission his foot became swollen, fever came on, followed by delirium; he became very restless and noisy, and died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The House Surgeon of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital was of opinion that the death was due to pyœmia, the result of a punctured wound. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

ARREST OF A NIGHT RANGER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector E. Hurst charged Ashyerkhan Roshanalikhan, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of one currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 53 in cash, belonging to Adam Goolamali, a dyer, residing at Dadar. It appears that on the night of the 21st inst., when the complainant was asleep, the accused entered his room, broke open a box and made off with the money mentioned in the charge. On the following morning, the complainant finding his box broken and money missing, went to Inspector Hurst and made a complaint to that officer. Mr. Hurst immediately instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of the accused at Pakmodia Street, yesterday morning. After his arrest the accused made certain statement, upon which the police went to one Elabi Dhoral, residing at Timber Street, and recovered the whole of the stolen property from him. The accused having admitted the offence was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SINCE several of the Parisian managers have abolished the rule which forbade the admission of ladies to seats on the floors of the theatres, either in the stalls or the pit, the question of wearing bonnets and hats at the play has been much discussed. Even at the old-fashioned Theatre Français, ladies are admitted to the last six rows of the stalls at the back, and the pittites complain bitterly about their view of the stage being obstructed by small mountains in the guise of hats. M. Claretie, the Administrator-General of the Comedie Française, is strongly in favour of the rule of "hats off," but he hesitates to take so decided a step as to prohibit them with the same rigour as sticks and umbrellas, which playgoers are compelled to leave in the corridors, chiefly in the interests of the "ouvreuses," or box-keepers. At the old Opera Italien and the Opera Comique the wearing of hats was strictly forbidden, and the measure seems on the whole to have been popular. Unquestionably it was so with members of the male sex. It is related of M. Maurel that, spying one night when he was going to sing, a lady with her bonnet on sitting in the dress circle, he sent a peremptory request for her to remove it, failing which he said he would decline to appear.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in [illegible].

ZANZIBAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, OCT. 3.

ON September 28, this rising town assumed a more lively aspect than it usually wears as on this date fell the thirtieth anniversary of the birthday of their Imperial Highnesses the King and Queen of Portugal. All the Portuguese and Goanese inhabitants celebrated this auspicious day with the greatest *eclat*, every house contributing its quota in the shape of pennons. The Portuguese Consulate was the centre of attraction, and the very picturesque manner in which this edifice, both internally and externally, was bedecked with flowers, ferns, and pennons was a sufficient manifestation of the amount and labour expended upon it. To add to the grandeur of the whole scene as early as 9 a. m. the Sultan of Zanzibar, attended by his court, paid a visit of congratulation to Dr. Augusto Braz D'Souza, the Consul-General for Portugal. His Highness was preceded by his Persian bodyguard, and as they passed one could not fail to observe the very marked improvement in the discipline of these men. The route all along the Consulate was lined by the soldiers, while a force from H. M. S. Liberal, now in harbour (with the kind permission of Mr. Rennell Rodd, H. M.'s Diplomatic Agent), formed the guard-of-honour. The whole presented a very magnificent aspect, and the soldiers viewed while the gorgeous procession was in motion presented a very effective background. During the interview the band of his Highness' troops played selections of music.

The ships in harbour were bedecked with bunting, and at midday a royal salute in honour of the event was fired.

At the same hour a deputation from the Goanese community waited upon Dr. D'Souza to present an address of congratulation, which was enclosed in a silver casket, and a pedestal, a large royal Portuguese Standard worked in silk, and a hymn dedicated to him as a work of their appreciation of his work as Consul-General. Dr. D'Souza replied briefly, sincerely thanking the members of the deputation for their kind appreciation of his humble efforts. The rest of the day was utilised by the Consul-General in receiving visits of congratulation from the representatives of different nations, while the representatives of the different communities did not feel to do the same. The evening was devoted to entertainments, which did not wind up till the hands of the clock bade the guests observe that a new day was about to dawn. Altogether it was a most brilliant affair, and the Consul-General may congratulate himself on having eclipsed his predecessors in celebrating the Birthday of the Imperial personage he represents in this far off land.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GUNNER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening, at the Station Hospital, Colaba, into the circumstances of the death of Alfred Thorley, aged thirty-one years. The deceased was a gunner in the twentieth Company of the Southern Division, Royal Artillery. Up to Monday afternoon the deceased was in good health and spirits, and about 9-30 or 10 p.m. he returned from the canteen, where he seemed to have been drinking, but walked steadily to his cot which was on the verandah of the barrack room. The deceased, who was known in the Company by the nickname of "Duff" was then singing, and lay down and went off to sleep. About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, Gunner Cooper of the same regiment went to awake the deceased, but as he could not do so, he sent for the Quarter-master Sergeant, who came and sent for the apothecary from the Station Hospital. The apothecary arrived, and having examined the deceased, pronounced him to be dead. His body was then conveyed to the Station Hospital, where a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Knaggs, who was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to heart disease, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Joseph Thomas Cooper said: I am a gunner in the twentieth Company of the Southern Division of the Royal Artillery and am stationed at Colaba. The deceased was also a gunner in the same regiment and lived in the same barrack-room as I do. He was about thirty-one years of age. He joined my Company at the latter end of October or the beginning of November last. His battery were stationed at Roorkee together from April, 1889, to December, 1890. Both left Roorkee on the 1st December, 1890. Mine went to Agra and the deceased's went to Allahabad. I have known the deceased since April, 1889, and we have been together since then, with the exception of the time he was in Allahabad. He always enjoyed good health, was a strong well-made man and weighed fifteen stone. I have never heard the deceased complain of any pain in the chest or difficulty of breathing. He has never made any complaint to my knowledge. Both he I slept on the verandah of our barrack-room. Between 9-30 and 10 o'clock, last night, the deceased came over from the canteen with one or two other men of the Company. He seemed to have been drinking, but could walk straight, and went to bed on the verandah. At 5 o'clock this morning I went to awake him and found he was dead in his bed.

Alexander McDougall said: I am a gunner in the twentieth Company of the Southern Division of the Royal Artillery. The deceased was in my Company. I was sleeping next to him on the verandah of our barrack-room last night. He came from the canteen between 9-30 and 10 o'clock. He appeared to have been drinking, but could walk straight. He was singing and was in good spirits. He lay down on his bed and went off to sleep. I never heard a sound from him during the night. At about 5 o'clock, this morning, the first witness awoke me and said I think there is something the matter with Duff. Duff was the nickname of the deceased in the Company. I then shook the deceased and tried to awake him, but I could not do so. The first witness then went to Gunner Jennings, who was an old chum of the deceased and asked him to get the deceased up, and Jennings came and shook deceased, but could not awake him. Jennings said "it is useless trying to awake him, he is either dead or dying." One of the men then went for the Quarter-master Sergeant, and after he had examined the deceased he sent for the apothecary from the Station Hospital, who came and saw the deceased and said he was dead. When I saw the deceased this morning he was lying on his back and seemed to be asleep. He had a cotton shirt on which was buttoned up to the neck; it was not tight about the neck.

Dr. Henry Knaggs said: I am a Surgeon-Captain in the Army Medical Staff and reside at Colaba. The deceased had not been ailing, as far as I know, since February last. He was then in hospital, suffering from a whitlow. After the jury had viewed the dead body of the deceased I made an autopsy of the body. I found all the internal organs healthy except the heart. It was much enlarged, fatty and dilated. On the right side a large clot filled the cavity. From the *post mortem* appearances of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was heart-disease.

A verdict of death from heart-desease was recorded.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE tenth annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held on Monday night, at the rooms of the Association, Meadows Street, Fort, Mr. W. Bedford presiding.

Mr. G. M. Traill moved the adoption of the report in which, among other things, it was stated that the Association came into existence in 1883, with 130 members on the list. The number of members increased, and last year there were 847 members on the roll. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,732, including Rs. 6,093 received on account of subscriptions. Total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,516. The council regretted that the *Anglo-Indian Advocate*, a weekly journal of the Association, had been worked at a loss of Rs. 1,151 during the year under report. In moving the proposition Mr. Traill remarked that the *Advocate* had languished for some time, and he expected it to die a natural death.

Mr. Bertie-Smith seconded the proposition. He suggested that a free copy of the *Advocate* should be supplied to every member of the Association, which he thought would be a good inducement for others to become members.

Mr. Sealy considered the report wholly unsatisfactory, and asked some questions to the chair with regard to the accounts, which having been answered, he said that there were no brains shown in the *Advocate*.

After some further discussion the report and the accounts were adopted. Messrs. George and Holden then scrutinised the voting lists and submitted a report to the chairman, who declared that the following were elected councillors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Traill, Savage, Closson, Sharaman, McAfee, Walsh, Spilling, Kees, Brewin, Kerrigan, King, Sealy, Black, Lauder, George, Topham, Myer, Boyne, Smith, Gordon, Killeen, Nimmo, Ryan, and Rule.

A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 14th October 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Albert Puskas, of 10, Badgasse, in the City of Budapest, in the Kingdom of Hungary, Gentleman, for telephonic system for the transmission of news; Walter Charles Church, of No 6, Trinity Square, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with steam and other motive fluid engines; Walter Charles Church, of No 6, Trinity Square, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in compound steam engines; John Harrold, Photographer, Survey of India Department, 14, Lower Wood Street, Calcutta, for a machine for washing photographic negatives; Peter Tyrer, of Cranfield Lodge, Bexley Heath, Kent, England, Chemist, for improvements in postal and other tubes used for the transmission and protection of papers and other articles; James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No 2, Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for a non-colapsible Tile; The Company Daimler Motorengesellschaft, of Cannstatt, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, for improvements in Hydro-carbon Engines; Wilbraham Evelyn Liardet, of St Kilda Street, Elstemwick, in the Colony of Victoria, Chemist, for an improved safety explosive and method or process of manufacturing the same; Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio, trading as Durio Brothers, Tanners, of Fortino near Turin, Italy, for improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to aparatus therefore; Edward Lennon Cantwell, Consulting Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, British India, for an improved Military Transport Cart, and for improvements in carts, cart wheels, and axles; and James Price Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at No 2, Peara Bagan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, for improvements in the manufacture of patent or other artificial stone.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Augustine Cooke, Tea Planter, of Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, for improvements in appliance for the treatment of and pressing green tea leaf prior to the process known as firing. (Filed 4th September 1893.); and Thomas Watson, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Ahmednagar, for an improved cart wheel. (Filed 26th September 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods against each:—Paul Giffard of Paris, France, Engineer, for improvements in and relating to guns, projectiles, or shells and mining or blasting cartridges. (From 16th October 1893 to 15th October 1894.); and Dan Rylands, of Barnsley, England, manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bottles. (From 31st October 1893 to 30th October 1894.)

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr S M Johnsone's invention for a belt fastener. (Specification filed 10th July 1889); Mr R A Cordner's invention for water meter suitable for measuring the quantity of water used in Irrigation water-courses. (Specification filed 8th July 1889); Mr H W Bryning's invention for an automatic stretcher camp bed. (Specification filed 8th July 1989); Messrs A A F Davis and H Howard's invention for an improved self-acting punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 10th July 1889); Mr J B Fenby's invention for a method of supplying oil for lamps at different levels and apparatus for that purpose. (Specification filed 11th July 1889); and Messrs S R Baildon and J Kershaw's invention for improvements in the construction or arrangement of apparatus for working punkahs. (Specification filed 11th July 1889).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W S Ritchie, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitley, cleared yesterday for Calicut and Colombo, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda 7th October via Aden, with a general cargo and 377 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain S Maclachlan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 12th October, with a general cargo, Mr Stanton and Mr D Scolan, as cabin passengers.

THE s s Kapurthala, 649 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for K coast and Kurrachi, with a general cargo and Surgn-Major T A Dixon, Mr. Cooverjee Merwanjee as cabin and 99 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sanders, Mr Himpel, Dr Morden and 472 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Gordon	1950	Ridgway	Hamburgh	5-11	F Muir
C	Naderi	1163	A MacAlister	Red Sea	N F	B&PSNCo
E	City of Edinburgh	2201	Frame	Liverpool	28-10	Sir C Forbes
F	Java	920	F WFrohawk	Zanzibar	25-10	M Mackenzie
G	Akbar	1442	Baldwin	Aden, &c.	27-10	H C Joosub

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
	Kaveri	543	Ahmed	Bhownugger	24-10	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	2-11	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2331	Nicolech	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
13	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool		E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Semiramis, French Yacht	Viel	Colombo, Oct 20.
	Mobile s	McAdam	Jedda, Oct 7.
	Fultala s	Maclachlan	Calcutta, Oct 12.
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Skerryvore s	Chandler	London, &c.
	Lady Havelock s	Whitley	Colombo.
	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, for K Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.
" Clan Gordon, for Hamburg.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—50 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 150 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 75 cases ale, Curtler Palmer and Co; 3 cases confectionery, M Castoorchand; 69 packages writing and printing papers, S A S Dawood.
City of Dundee s—10 cases whisky, J Jehangeer and Co.
Australia s—3 cases biscuits, M Keekabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—57 cases stout, Treacher and Co; 5 hogsheads beer, Lyon and Co; 1 case cutlery, A Curim Mahomed.
Australia s—5 cases soap, S Lilludhar.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases whisky and 49 cases claret, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 24 cases medicine, and 10 cases portwine, &c, Phillips and Co; 51 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 1 case bacon, 1 case cheese, and 6 cases provisions, Muncherjee Ruttonjee and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—365 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 75 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—4 cases rectified spirit, M Russie and Co; 10 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.
Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead brandy and 1 hogshead rum, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM ANTWERP.

Peninsular s—11 cases printing papers, F Shurufally; 12 bales strawboards, V Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—26 cases brandy, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales printing and packing papers, A H Essoofbhoy: 103 packages printing and writing papers S A S Dawood, 33 bales printing papers, Hussonally Abdoolally; 17 cases note papers and 22 bales printing papers, K Abdul Hoosein; 15 cases glassware, C Ameer; 15 bales papers, N Heptoolabhoy; 6 bales papers, V Abdullally.

FROM BATOUM.

Bombay s—10,000 cases Kerosine oil, The Bombay Kerosine Oil Co.
Ataka s—5,000 cases Kerosine oil, The Bombay Kerosine Oil Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 190 cwts coir yarn, P Gowinjee.
City of Edinburgh s—510 cwts myrabollams, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 61 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 990 cwts myrabollams, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—1 case woollen chudder, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 bundle woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imparatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ataka s—990 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 750 cwts teelseed, 8,000 cwts wheat; 8,461 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 909 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwts gum, L Meiffre.
Eden Hall s—14,510 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts mowraseed and 4,000 cwts castor seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Gordon s—110 bales Cotton David Sassoon and Co; 21,796 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts myrabollams, O. Martin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—500 lbs gold stone, R Canjee and Co, 235 bales twist, and 1 box crystal stone, E Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 445 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale twist C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, The Star of India Mills, Ld; 8 cwts fishmaws and 3 cwts sharkfins, N Assur.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Gordon, in the Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, stewards, firemen, seamen, &c. All are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Ryley, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st L N Lanc, off leave, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 22.

Birdwood, Lt, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

OCTOBER 24.

Noding, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Jhansi.
Allen, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 21.

Stevenson, Lt, Bo, 23rd Infty, on duty, to Rajkote.

OCTOBER 22.

Forjett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 23.

Tandy, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R E, to join, to Agra.

OCTOBER 24.

Buller, Col, Ms, to join, to Bulundhwhur N-W-P.
Langton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Borderer Regt, to join, to Mooltan.
Batewan-Champain, Lt, Bo, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, to join, to Lansdowne.
Fishter, Col, Ms, R A, from leave, to St Thomas Mount.
Roomasle-Cocq, Lt, 3rd Bo, L I, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th October.

1. Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No 567, Drill and Instruction (Revolver Club.)—The next meeting of the Bombay Revolver Club will be held on the Sands near Church Gate Street Station, on Saturday the 28th instant. Shooting will commence at 3-45 p.m., punctually. The programme of Competitions will appear in the local papers.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant an extension of leave to Captain G Lund, from 25th October 1893 to 25th January 1894.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No 3485 Vol V E Xavier, No 3486 Vol E L Critchell, No 3487 Vol J B Fernandez, and No 3488 Vol C McCharther to "D" Company; and No 3489 Vol J D'Cunha, to "F" Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPT. A. K. LESLIE
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 25th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-day Wednesday, 25th instant 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and squad drill.
Friday, 27th instant 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.
Friday, 27th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.

Friday, 27th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R. M. L. gun drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 23rd instant and posted to No 2 Company:—No 364 Gunner J Boon.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 21.)

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Surgn-Capt C M Moore, MD, IMS (Bombay) Offg Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency is granted 60 day's privilege leave.

It is notified that Mr B Egerton, Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th October.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr J N A Eaton, Assist Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate, the last two being extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the leave published in Government of Madras Public Works Dept.

Mr R F Coppin, Ex Engr 4th grade, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months, in extension.

Mr G Mills, Assist Engr 1st grade, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr F Reilley, Assist Engr 1st grade has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, two days' extraordinary leave without pay.

Mr H P Phillips, District Locomotive Supt in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G Rangaya, Offg Extra Assist Commr, Chanda.

The Revd A E Brown Constable, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt, assumed charge of the Chaplaincy of Pachmarhi on the 9th inst.

Surgn-Major J L Poynder returned from the privilege leave and resumed charge of the office of Civil Surgn, Sambalpur, from Surgn-Capt E G R Whitcombe.

Surgn-Capt E G R Whitcombe and Surgn-Major J L Poynder respectively made over and resumed medical and executive charge of the Sambalpur Jail.

MrIE Penny, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Bombay, from the furlough.

Mr W H Collins, Offg Inspr, 3rd grade, Chhindwara Dist, is transferred in the same capacity to Balaghat.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY,
THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·021	Calm	1	88·6	65·1	48	...	25·99	—0·22
Agra	30·071	N W	3	88·6	61·6	57	...	22·90	—5·53
Cawnpore	30·065	S S W	2	86·0	61·0	97	...	52·14	...
Allahabad	30·037	W S W	2	86·0	67·3	76	...	47·47	+14·28
Jhansi	30·080	S S W	2	88·4	61·7	55	...	33·09	—4·23
Jacobabad	30·036	S	1	96·5	62·4	56	...	1·53	—1·36
Karachi	30·082	N E	13	86·0	68·9	85	...	7·26	+0·95
Jeypore	30·099	W	3	92·6	59·1	54	...	25·52	—0·73
Ajmere	30·122	N W	3	88·4	56·7	53	...	27·97	+6·99
Deesa	30·087	N N E	7	95·3	61·8	50	...	47·51	+22·58
Ahmedabad	30·048	E N E	3	95·2	68·1	55	...	41·28	...
Bhuj	30·081	N N W	6	92·5	66·4	74	...	11·83	—4·30
Rajkot	30·082	N E	4	92·9	61·9	77	...	22·30	—7·24
Veraval	39·045	N N E	5	90·1	68·3	40	...	11·75	...
Neemuch	30·097	N N E	5	88·8	60·8	38	...	39·27	+8·65
Indore	30·110	Calm	1	87·0	55·1	58	...	34·35	+0·24
Saugor	30·080	N	1	85·8	57·3	69	...	61·50	+20·59
Jubbulpore	30·104	S	1	82·4	58·3	84	...	73·27	+18·49
Hoshangabad	30·034	Calm	...	87·3	60·3	65	...	38·33	—17·61
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	30·077	S E	1	85·3	67·7	82	...	47·67	—2·34
Nagpur	30·076	N N W	5	85·8	61·6	61	...	47·05	+0·51
Amraoti	30·070	N N E	5	87·1	61·3	54	...	29·29	1·46
Akola	30·117	N	5	83·0	57·0	72	...	23·32	—11·03
Surat	30·022	E	F	93·2	64·0	59	..	44·71	+1·94
Malegaon	30·10	W		89·4	56·9	59	..	13·45	—11·35
Bombay	30·046	E N E	1	86·4	73·2	77	..	59·15	—17·10
Poona	30·039	E N E	7	89·0	56·9	54	...	23·82	+0·17
Aurangabad	31·083	Calm	4	89·3	59·2	48	...	20·15	...
Sholapur	36·061	N E	4	85·3	62·1	74	...	24·79	—6·28
Ratnagiri	30·020	E N E	5	92·3	69·9	49	...	87·18	—20·25
Belgaum	30·032	E N E	[illegible]	81·3	60·9	[illegible]	..	37·19	—3·39
Goa	30·000	N E	4	87·1	70·4	90	...	85·59	...
Karwar	29·981	N E	2	89·3	68·1	66	..	99·66	—20·80
Mangalore	30·001	S	2	84·8	76·9	87	..	97·79	—14·12
Calicut	30·020	N E	5	82·8	74·5	92	0·08	85·05	—7·32
Cochin	30·002	N E	M	86·3	71·6	81	0·16	57·43	—30·15
Bangalore	30·013	E S E	5	81·2	65·9	83	...	28·67	+3·83
Secunderabad	30·059	N E	5	83·7	64·9	56	...	43·30	+16·53
Masuliptm.	31·021	N	5	85·1	75·0	89	...	32·96	+4·36
Bellary	30·018	Calm	2	87·0	66·9	61	...	19·95	+6·81
Cuddapah	30·018	N N W	...	90·5	72·7	73	...	31·85	+9·64
Madras	30·006	N W	7	89·7	78·1	76	...	16·00	—7·74
Coimbatore	30·071	S	2	85·9	71·3	93	0·33	6·23	—3·46
Trichinopoly	30·014	Calm	1	91·0	74·9	73	...	18·13	+2·72
Negapatam	29·994	S E	7	89·5	75·8	79	...	16·05	—1·52
Colombo	30·020	S W	6	84·5	74·0	74	0·02	20·84	—10·83

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slowly at Akola and Masulipatam and has decreased by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest on and off the West and East coasts. Gradients are slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Saugor, Nagpur, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, and Madras, southerly at Coimbatore, Mangalore, and Jubulpore, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is within 4° of the normal everywhere except locally at Akola, where it is 6° below the mean average. The minimum temperature is from 4° to 8° below the normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Jacobabad and the lowest 55° at Indore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Calicut, Cochin and Coimbatore. The weather continues fine and settled everywhere. The air is rather damp at Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and local showers are still probable. The barometric differences between the coast and inland stations are somewhat large, and indicate the probability of moderate to gentle land breezes on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Goa. The rise of humidity at Sholapur shows that the weather will become slightly cloudy at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bombay, and Poona.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BURMAN MONASTERIES.

IN a note on his tour in Burmah, Mr. Oertel writes:—Next to the pagodas the monasteries or *pongyi kyaungs* are the most numerous and characteristic buildings in Burmah. Being, however, entirely constructed of wood-work, they are neither of any antiquity nor of special architectural value, for the material does not admit of the solidity and grandeur so essential to the higher class of architectural effect. Moreover, the Burmese have fallen into the error of excessive and extravagant ornamentation, a fault which the use of a substance so easily carved would naturally lead them into. The result is that these buildings, though sometimes very pretty, are entirely lacking in dignity and repose, and leave a confused and unsatisfactory impression on the mind. One of the finest *pongyi kyaungs* is that of Queen Supyalat at Mandalay, properly called the Myadaung kyaung, which exhibits all the beauties as well as defects of the style. The light pavilions with their profusions of gabled roofs, and the graceful spire rising in diminishing stages, make a very pleasing group of most picturesque outline, though somewhat bewildering to the eye from the wealth of ornamentation lavished on gables, ridges, eaves, finials and balustrades.

The *pongyi kyaungs* are generally erected for the sake of quietude at a little distance from the lay buildings, and, if possible, in the shade of a clump of trees. Every village has its little monastery, while the neighbourhood of the larger cities is crowded with them. The finest specimens were at Mandalay, but unfortunately many of them have been destroyed during the great fire which took place there at the end of last March, a few days after I had left the place. They are never very large, being only intended to accommodate three or four monks or *pongyis* with their superior or *saya*, besides a few novices and lay scholars. But several of these establishments are frequently placed in the same enclosure, together with subsidiary buildings, such as galleries or walking exercise, shrines or *tazaungs*, rest-houses, or *zayats*, ordination halls, or *theins*, canopied wells and drinking stands *yeozins*). Each *pongyi kyaung* consists of several wooden pavilions connected together, and standing on an oblong wooden platform raised on teak posts some 8 or 10 feet above the ground, with a gallery and balustrade all round. A few flights of steps leading up to this platform, and a low wall surrounding the whole, form the only brickwork about the building, the rest is all of teakwood. Huge posts made of entire trees support the roof, dividing the rooms into a centre portion, with an aisle all round, the ceiling of the centre being higher and flat, while the surrounding aisles have a sloping ceiling at a lower level. The floors and roofs are boarded, and walls, partitions, and ceilings panelled.

Most *pongyi kyaungs* are erected on a uniform plan, with only four rooms, one containing a seated image of Buddha, another reserved as a state room for the superior, a general living room for the *pongyis* and a school-room. Though outwardly presenting the appearance of several storeys, they are in reality never more than one storey high, as the Burman strongly objects to have anybody's feet over his head. The open pillared hall underneath is, for this reason, never utilised, except as a play-ground by the school-boys, who have not yet arrived at any notions of personal dignity.

The most characteristic feature of the *pongyi kyaung* is the *pyathat* or many-storyed spire which, like the umbrella, was a mark of great distinction and religious sanctity. The *pyathat* has either 3, 5, or 7 roofs, according to the dignity of the building to which it is attached. It was only used for royal palaces and monasteries, and occasionally, though rarely, in the private residences of a few of the highest officials by special permission of the king. At one time the sumptuary laws in Burmah determined for everybody what sort of house to live in, what to wear, and what furniture to have, as also whether an umbrella of a certain colour or a *pyathat* of a fixed number of roofs could be used.

In addition to the carved ornaments, the wooden buildings are frequently richly covered inside and out with red paint, lacquer and gilding, as well as with tinsel work, and a sort of coloured glass mosaic reminding one of the Indian *shish* or mirror-work to be seen in the Shishmahals of Agra and Lahore. This gives them an appearance of barbaric splendour which, however, even at its best, must have looked tawdry to the European eye.

The wood carving which covers the buildings in such profusion is generally of superior execution and finish, and the figure carving of *nats*, *bilus*, and human beings, often very successful, in good proportion and full of spirit and action. I may instance the group of figures surrounding the balustrade of the monastery near the court-house at Pagan, representing scenes from domestic life and the remarkable figures of the "four visions" of Buddha from the South Pagoda at Moulmein.

One of the photographs is interesting as exhibiting the unornamented structure of a wooden *tazaung* with *pyathat*. In the finished buildings it is ordinarily difficult to trace the structural features owing to the superabundance of ornamentation. In another photograph is a brickwork *tazaung pyathat*, in which the wooden forms above described are imitated in elaborate stucco. How faithful a copy it is can be seen by comparing it with the wooden *pyathat* shown in the same view in the background. This class of brick buildings is not uncommon, and I need hardly say that it shows a great want of artistic taste to use the forms suitable to one material in another, to which they are absolutely unsuited. The slightest touch which will break off the elaborate plaster ornamentation and the building will soon be in a very dilapidated condition. Views of the Royal Palace at Mandalay and of a rest-house or *zayat* are given in other photographs which exhibit exactly the same style. This Burmese monastery style so strongly resembles that of the wooden temples of Nepal that there can be little doubt of their having a common origin, and it is very probable that the general form and the character of some of the ornamentation is derived from Tibet; but we know so little of the buildings of that country that it is impossible to speak with certainty.

Although all the monastic buildings in Burmah are, as I have pointed out above, necessarily modern in date, still they are interesting, as they have probably carried on to some extent at least the traditional forms of the ancient wooden architecture which preceded the stone buildings of India, Assyria, and other countries, and should help us to realise the descriptions of the temple of Solomon built of the cedars of Lebanon and the ancient wooden palaces of Nineveh.

THE DESPERATE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

THE fighting near Melilla, in Morocco, was renewed, on October 3rd, the Moorish Minister has recognised the rights of Spain in the matter; and, while certain points have been referred to the Sultan, the combatants suspended hostilities, the Moors stipulating that the Spaniards shall not, in the meantime, renew their attempt to construct the new fort near the Moorish cemetery.

The Moors, on their side, swear that they will never consent to the erection of a Christian fortress in close proximity to the graveyard of a Mussulman Mosque.

The Spanish gunboat *Cuervo* has arrived off the coast, and has been throwing shells at all the points occupied by Moors along the shore. One hundred artillerymen from Malaga have reached Melilla already, while troops are getting ready to start from Seville. The soldiers show great enthusiasm, and are most anxious for an opportunity to avenge their fallen comrades.

A Reuter's telegram, of October 5th, says:—The Spanish War Office has ordered all the troops in garrison at Malaga, numbering about 3,000 men, to proceed immediately to Melilla, in order to protect the engineers in the work of constructing the fort at Guariach, and to chastise the Moors for their attack upon the Spanish position. The Malaga garrison will be replaced by troops from other parts of the province. The Captain-General of Seville has been instructed to hold in readiness further reinforcements to be despatched if required. War material and provisions are being forwarded to Melilla as rapidly as possible.

At Barcelona and other towns troops are preparing for departure for the scene of action, and General Martinez Campos has offered the Government his services. At Melilla the conduct of the troops has been the subject of a demonstration by the populace, who assembled in front of the barracks, cheering enthusiastically. Hundreds of civilians have visited the colonel in command of the garrison, asking to be enrolled as volunteers.—*Central News.*

The scene of the recent fighting when the Spaniards revisited it presented a terrible spectacle. The Spanish dead, who had been left on the field when the troops finally retreated, were shockingly mutilated. The bodies of the Moors, many of them almost cut to pieces by the Spanish shell, lay in thick heaps.

About 160 were counted, and it is known that many of the dead were carried away by the tribesmen. The village of Frajana was almost entirely wrecked by the guns of the Fort. The houses are in ruins, and among them lie intermingled the corpses of human beings and animals.

The Moors have once more assembled in great numbers, and are eager for a renewal of the fight. They have gathered on the heights near Melilla to the number of 12,000, and fresh contingents of the different Kabyle tribes are constantly arriving. It is estimated that these tribes can, if necessary, muster 27,600 fighting men, of whom 5,000 would be mounted.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A HOUSE, situated at the Junction of the 2nd Bhoiwada and Bhuleshwur Roads, in the vicinity of the present Bhuleshwur Market.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.

For further patriculars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dining and bed rooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in silk tapestry and fabrics of the finest quality, superb and most elegant electroplated ware, very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, a nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, one handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, 1 Buffalow, with calf, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c. &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The pair of Arabs and landau have been withdrawn from the sale, as they are privately sold.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built mael phaeton, by Windower, of Longacree, in very good order.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BANNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

- 1 strong varnished dog-cart with a chesnut pony and harness.
- 1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
- 1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
- 1 strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
- 1 powerful bay waler, aged, goes in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instsucted to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the remaining furniture of the Oriental Bank, consisting of tables, chairs, screens cupboards, copying press, shelves, a large cupboard size Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, a large Milner's fire-resisting holdfast safe on stand, 2 iron fire-proof safes on stand, punkhas, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION.
on
TUESDAY, the 28th November, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.
BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A DOUBLE-POLED TENT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the open ground in the rear of the Young Men's Christian Association building Office, the Apollo Hotel—

1 double-poled tent.
Also 1 Swiss cottage tent.
2 single pole tents and 2 rowtees.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE PAREL VILLAGE ROAD, AT PAREL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ramdas Dossa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raghoonath Bhasker, Rowjee Raghoonath, and Ramcrushna Rowjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1887, the following properties, viz:—

LOT No 1.

All those several pieces of Government ground with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Parel Village Road in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 1,215 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the south by the property of Raghoba Crustnajee, on the north by the public road, on the west by the property of Vitoba Raghoba, and on the east by the property of Jairam Luxuman.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Government ground, situate on the northern side of the Parel Village Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the south and east by the said Parel Village Road, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Sadashew, and on the west by the property of Jugonath Witooba, admeasuring 250 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Raghoonath Bhasker, Rowjee Raghoonath, and Ramcrishna Rowjee, and which said premises are registered under Collector's old No. 19, new No. 14131, new Survey Nos. 14, 15, 2-83 and 1-84, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2715, 2697, 2638, 2699, 2641, and 2612, respectively, and that Street Nos. 1409, 1390, 1392, 1393, 1335, and 1336, respectively, in the names of Luxmi, widow of Khimjee Bhanjee, and Rowjee Raghoonath.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the northern side of Parel Village Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 27, new No. 14137, and new Survey No. 98, and assessed by the Collector of Assessmnet under ward No. 2575, and street No. 1269, admeasuring 284 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the house of Govind Pandurang, on the west and south by the public road, and on the north by the house of Gangabai, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rowjee Raghoonath.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, next to the New Great Eastern Mills, the valuable and handsome open-carved blackwood and English-made household furniture, English pier glasses, 1, 3 and 6-light hanging argand lamps, wall shades by Nash, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, Londen, musical box of eight airs playing full an hour, first-rate cottage piano, with patent French check action by Fred. Oetzman and Sons, English-built brougham by Kesterton, a set of nearly new English patent leather German silver-mounted single harness flower pots, &c., the property of EDULJEE MANECKJEE VAKHARIA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he will arrive in Bombay about the middle of October, in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among the lot are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses. Also a few Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

STEEL BOILERS.
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH AND VERTICAL TYPES.
In Stock or in Progress.

30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure. LANCASHIRE BOILERS and VERTICAL CROSS TUBE of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Specially imported Extra quality Siemens-Martin mild Steel under Guaranteed test—Anti-collapsible flanged Flues with welded longitudinal joints made by special machinery. Latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

SUMATRAS (in Ribbons of 25).	Rs. a. p.	JAVAS.	Rs. a. p.
Sultans, No. 1, per 100...	3 8 0	Javas, No. 1, per 100.	2 12 0
" 2, " ...	3 0 0	" 2, " ...	2 6 0
Dancing Girl " ...	2 12 0	" 3, " ...	2 2 0
TRICHY'S CIGARS.		TRICHY'S CHEROOTS.	
Behives, No. 1, per 100..	2 0 0	Thompson, No. 1 ...	2 0 0
Havandhs, 1, " ..	1 12 0	Dawson's	1 14 0
" " 2, " ..	1 10 0	Nobles	1 8 0
" " 3, " ..	1 8 0	Five Minutes	1 4 0

American and English Tobacco Freshly Stocked.
Turkish, and America Cigarettes Daily made.

P.S.—Cigars and Cigarettes not approved will be Exchanged

MITCHELL & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL TOBACCONISTS, 74, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate..................	3
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS.
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS the best located Bakery in Bombay and supplies the principal Clubs and Hotels.

Special Cottage Loaves, 8 to the Rupee.
Superfine Loaves, 12 per Rupee.
Sweet Brown, 12 per Rupee.
Whole Meal, do. do.
Vienna Bread, made to order.
Superior Pastry Flour, 3 Annas a lb.
Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
Decorticated Wheat (excellent for porridge), 2 Annas per lb.
Christening, Birthday, and Wedding Cakes, at moderate rates.
Up-country Orders Promptly attended to.
Entirely under English management.
N.B.—Bread supplied daily to Bandora.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an inroductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE......................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

CONSOLS in London declined ⅛ per. cent. yesterday, say to 98; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. higher, at 33 7/8d.; Paper Securities being unchanged at £66¼. From New York the quotation for Silver is nominal; Demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent to 4·83¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 98¼. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17¼.

The Goat Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, a total of 1,11,000 skins having been sold out of the 1,270,000 offered. Madras Skins were dull at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; Bombay Skins also were dull, and 1d. to 1½d. lower. In prime quality there was no improvement. The Sheep Skin Sale opened yesterday with Madras Skins in good demand at enhanced prices.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4⅜d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 29-64d. for February-March. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 8 3-8 cents; and January Futures were 19 points down, at 8·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 73,000 bales; and the season's arrivals of the new crop now compare as follows with the figures for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	73,000	58,000	78,000
Two days' do. ...	123,000	92,000	127,000
Since 1st September.	1,234,000	1,207,000	1,900,000

Our local market for the staple has been dull again to-day, and prices have further receded Re. 1 per candy, while only a small business has been reported. Exporters have bought 500 bales, consisting of 200 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 199, and Ujein, at Rs. 197; and 100 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 185 per candy; while the Mills have taken 750 bales in all, made up of 200 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 172½; 100 each of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 170; Rampore Ginned, at Rs. 201; Wudwan, at Rs. 200½; Sheagaum, at Rs. 186-92½; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 180; and 50 Camthi Ginned, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT has been dull with business for export on a small scale, and prices have declined half an anna per cwt., the following being this evening's quotations:—

		Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent......	Rs.	4 0 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 15 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..............	"	3 15 6	"
Red Delhi	"	3 12 6	"
Hard Yellow......................	"	4 2 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 13 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 11 0	"

SEEDS have also been dull in tone, and with but little export business passing, *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined half an anna per cwt.; but *Gingelly* is half a rupee per candy higher; and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-11-0 to 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	"	6-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore.	"	6- 2-0 to 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do. ...	"	5-13-0 to 5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	41-8-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed........................	"	39-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,040	bales.
Wheat	16,979	cwts.
Linseed..	6,899	"
Rapeseed	1,776	"
Gingelly	4,363	"
Poppyseed	1,623	"
Groundnuts	1,270	"
Castorseed	4,851	"
Rice	2,717	"

FREIGHTS.—A little business for Marseilles at 15s. per ton has been reported to-day; but the market is dull with no takers of tonnage at the moment in any position.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d., and 1s. 3 3-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for this year and 1s. 3 11-32d. for 1894, a moderate amount of paper being placed thereat. There has also been a fair amount of resales by the *Gold dealers*, at 1s. 3¼d. and 1s. 3 9-32d. Demand, for January-February delivery; and for May-June transfer we have heard of a sale of Bank remittance at 1s. 3 3-32d, for Telegraphic. There are still but few export Bills making, and it is not anticipated that there will be much stirring that way until after the approaching *Dewali*. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........		1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...		1s. 3¼d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·61	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at about last evening's rates for Fours, at which the market closed also this evening, say at 105½ for Money; 105 1-16 for the settlement on the 30th; and 104 15-16 for the November account. The price on the new 3½ per cent. Loan has further receded to 98.

SHARES have become stagnant again; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares are all the changes in our list this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

Communication with Equador interrupted.

Rangoon lines interrupted beyond Comillah, traffic going via Assam.

Owing to interruption of all the wires between Comillah and Chittagong, there will be some delay on "Deferred" traffic for and from Burma.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Zanzibar on noon, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	11	30 a.m.	1	46
Teheran	24	2	10 p.m.	...	34
Suez	24	3	5 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	1
" Madras	1	13	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....................	29·960
Temperature of the Air....................................	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air..................................	0·693
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)...........	72·8
General Directions of wind*............	ENE, NW, N, NNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	212

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RED SEA.
DEATH.

SADLER—August 22, at Tor Hospital, Red Sea, of virulent small-pox, Ernest John Victor, only and beloved son of C. and E. Sadler, late G. I. P. Railway, aged 22 years. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing parents and friends. Country papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1893.

ALREADY in anticipation of a severe and trying winter the Government, at the instance of Mr. John Burn, have announced that relief works will be provided for subsistence to working-men and their families, out of employment through no fault of their own. The object is to save honest artisans from the degradation and taint of the workhouse. This is a distinct advance upon—or retrogression from—the political economy of a time by no means long past. Mr. Arnold White paints in dark and lurid colours in a long article in the *Fortnightly*, the condition of the unemployed and the resulting danger to social order and much besides in the coming winter. The picture will have its use if it teaches the casual reader to give up the prevailing habit of assuming that the leaders of the unemployed—the committee men who get them together to hold meetings and demonstrate are themselves living on the fat of the land, and thrive on the sufferings of their dupes. They are not, as a rule, either better or worse than the average man, but Mr. Arnold has good reason for his assertion that there is tragedy in the lives of some of the starveling leaders of the unemployed. One member of a committee of seven, elected at a Tower Hill meeting, was deranged from the pangs of hunger. He had walked the street four nights in one week for want of the few pence necessary to pay for a bed. Another member contrived to obtain credit from a poor shopkeeper for a farthing's worth of milk and a penny worth of tea, to give to his wife, who was in childbed, penniless, foodless, and half-clothed. He gave her the tea, and filled himself with the east wind. All of them, but one, had married imprudentally; that was the sole offence society could urge against them. Mr. Arnold declines to look at these committee men, all very much in the same case, as either heroes or criminals; he regards them simply as the blind and example-leaders of an army of persons resembling themselves only too closely. This state of thing existed in even an aggravated form in the early part of the century, when wheat was one hundred and eighty shillings a quarter—it is now thirty-seven—and the quarter loaf which is now fivepence was a shilling and tenpence. The heavy taxation of beer made the population spirit-drinkers, doubling the consumption of ardent liquors between 1821 and 1831, and the lesson has never been unlearned since. But formerly people regarded such a state of things as in the order of nature; it was necessary to maintain protection and to tax foreign food, that the landlord might receive, and the farmer be able to pay, high rents. Now the landlord cannot let his lands, and the farmer throws up his farm. Food is cheap, but for large numbers it is unobtainable. The suffering now are not like their progenitors; they can read, and they know how things ought to be, and they do not in the least understand why when every class is striving to be comfortable, they should have to go without. The modern working man has a vote. Free education and free libraries have enabled him to form "a full blooded conception of comforts which he is only debarred from enjoying by ignorance of how to employ his political power in obtaining them."

Mr. Arnold White, not without good reason, expresses his belief that this ignorance is rapidly disappearing, and that an educated mind in a hungry body means revolution—with or without regard to Parliamentary methods. The unemployed who hear that a million of money disappeared in one ship which sank to the bottom of the Mediterranean, and no one felt the loss, will not readily believe that the State cannot spare money to give them the wherewithal to live. Mr. Rhodes will probably obtain for the asking a couple of millions to help his Company to "smash" Lobengula. Why not make a bargain with him, and get in return some of the land that will be acquired for colonies of the unemployed—for some of the unemployed, say four per cent., for the bulk of them are not of the stuff of which colonists are made. The Government of India in times of famine give millions of Hindus subsistence wages to make earthworks. All these things are, Mr. White predicts, less than will be taken when the Trades Unions capture the machinery of representative Government. But the Trades Union do not include the whole or even one-quarter of the proletariat. Of thirteen millions of workers a million and-a-half belong to trade societies. The rest have as yet no organisation—a deficiency which will one of these days he made good. Trades Unions are selfish, and the solution is not to be found there. What can the unemployed do for themselves? They can, writes Mr. White, ring the "chapel bell." They ought, of course, he cynically says, lead celibate lives, take the pledge, avoid using strong language, suffer in silence, and display virtues which we do ourselves practise; but they will probably ring the bell first. Of course, an article on this topic from Mr. White would not be complete without an impeachment of the Russian and Polish Jews, who have swarmed into Whitechapel of late years, and thronged the sweater's dens to reduce the London unemployed to desperation. He would apply a remedy to this by excluding all penniless foreigners from the United Kingdom—a measure similar to that enacted in the United States. As a corrective to so much pessimism it is quite a relief to turn to the columns of the *Standard* and read therein of the working woman in Regent Street with a Little Sister of the Poor, collecting money for the miners with a label "Miner's Wife" on her dress. That miner's wife had an excellent seal-skin cloak on her shoulders, seal-skin being the general wear of miners' wives in the Black Country. It is a little disconcerting after reading Mr. White's jeremiads to hear that the "starvation wages" of the miners "driven to strike by the tyranny of their employers" enable them when pay-day comes round to hand over to the public-house an advance for drink exceeding the whole week's wages of an agricultural labourer. Those who do not treat themselves so generously in that matter buy pianos for their wives—not to be played upon, but to give a nice look to the parlour. One row of miners' houses is called "Piano Row," because there is a piano in every house.

The "full-blooded comforts," referred to by Mr. Arnold White, exist evidently for others as well as for the very rich and the unemployed. The miners' wives wear sealskin cloaks; those who do not care for pianos furnish their drawing-rooms with American organs or harmoniums. The wife of a colliery official writes enviously of the luxury of the wives of the working colliers, who waste good food in a way that could not be afforded in her home. And then, as she says bitterly, when the men go on strike, these women go about talking of starvation wages, and beg in the streets for contributions to keep the strike going. These luxuries were obtained out of the advance of forty per cent. on wages since 1888. The strike was the result of a proposal to take back fifteen per cent. of the rise. On the other hand, it is asserted by a correspondent of the *Times* that the forty per cent. rise was asked for—in successive instalments—when coal, which had been selling at the pit's mouth for 5s. 6d. per ton, went up to 10s., and the colliery-owners, without lifting a finger, made colossal fortunes, which they still enjoy. Obviously the social question is by no means free from complexity. A clergyman, while urging an accommodation, points out that large numbers of hands have been taken from the fields to work in the mines—tempted by the large wages—whatever the result of the present strike, it will be impossible for all these men to find employment in raising coal while trade generally is depressed. He urges that about a fourth of the million of men recently looking to the collieries for their support should be sent back to the land; not land in the Matabele country, or in the Colonies, but land in England, which is now going out of cultivation. They should be sent back to it not as labourers on ten shillings a week, but as cultivators of farms which have been either "nationalised or "parochialised." Who would have expected to see a proposal so revolutionary, so socialistic, and "communistic," occupying a column of the *Times* even five years ago? Another clergyman, writing on an analogous subject in one of the magazines, states that one land and estate agent in the Eastern counties has three hundred large farms on his books, for which he could not find tenants, but that he could let them all immediately if the proprietor would consent to break them up into small holdings. Opinion seems to be tending in that direction. If within the next five or ten years the Trades Unions succeed in "capturing the machinery of Government" we must be prepared for many things as strange to us as the free steam ferry across the Thames at Blackwall, for the convenience of working men, would have been to the last generation. But even short of that by no means desirable consummation, we may expect to see considerable efforts to deal comprehensively with the problem of the Have-Nots, not in England only, but in every country in Europe. It may be doubted whether the United States will be able to stand aloof from the new State Socialism. It is already in the air of "free America."

THE solitary death in a Paris hotel of the Maharaja Dhulip Singh brings to a close the career of a man who has at intervals, not always lucid, caused the State much anxiety and afforded opportunities for the display of imperial clemency. For although Dhulip Singh may have had his sympathisers, there can be few prepared to affirm that his many failings merited more generous consideration than they received. The condition of the Punjab during the period the Maharaja's distinguished predecessor held sway was not such as to justify any temporising and the only possible means of establishing good government and ameliorating the condition of its people was by the annexation of the State. Granted that the Maharaja was but an infant when his father died and the regency allowed the condition of the State to go from bad to worse, it was for the good of the greatest number that he was deposed, and to his own pecuniary advantage that he was removed from the responsibilities of his position and granted an annual income of four lakhs of rupees. Leaving this country for England, he became a Christian, and for some years was regarded as a thoroughly loyal and attached subject of her Majesty. But five or six years ago, the Maharaja came to the conclusion that he had been badly treated, and four lakhs of rupees was but a beggarly pittance. He had got into debt, asked for an additional allowance to enable him to discharge his liabilities, and when her Majesty's advisers refused this, he sought relief in foreign courts, notably the Russian, where he vainly imagined he could barter his influence in the Frontier States. But this influence proved to be utterly imaginary. Dhulip Singh forsook Christianity and returned to the Sikh religion, and declaring himself the enemy of England set out for India after having first addressed a long and inflammatory circular to the Sikhs and Punjabis generally. In consequence of this he was stopped at Aden and his allowance was stopped. The resulting inconveniences brought him to recognise the unwisdom of leaving England; the reply of the Sikhs to his circular demonstrated how utterly useless was any attempt on his part to tamper with the subjects of the Queen-Empress. "Having compared your and your ancestor's rule with the present rule of the British Government," they wrote, "we have been compelled to view your letter with the utmost disgust, hatred, and contempt. It is evident from your letter that you have, owing to your own misconduct, become displeased with our benign Government, but your displeasure cannot possibly cause a gloom of sorrow to prevail upon the people of the Khalsa." A long letter concluded with a recommendation to the Maharaja to go back to London and ask forgiveness. After a period of probation he was pardoned, and his allowance renewed. In urging his claim for an increased stipend he pointed out that the Sikh war was not his fault, but that of his subjects, and he sought to repudiate his submission, and the surrender of the Koh-i-Noor, as the act of a minor. But there was nothing harsh in his treatment and the benefit to the Punjab resulting from his deposition may be best gathered from the words of the Sikhs in reply to his circular. They declared that in the removal of the Maharaja and his predecessors the prayers of their subjects to the Almighty were answered and that the Sikhs rejoice that the authority of the Khalsa had vanished from the face of the earth.

IN inflicting a penalty of three months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees on the authors of the pamphlets, the contents of which, published at such a moment, were calculated to incite a fresh outbreak of the Hindu-Mahomedan riot, in Bombay, Mr. Cooper certainly did not err on the side of severity. His Worship in giving judgment went very minutely through the text of the verses complained of. The first stanza declared that the Ghattis and Kamatis had got the better of their enemies—the Mussalmans. The second stanza praised a disregard for death; and even if the time at which these were published and issued broadcast was peaceful, they might have tended to stir up the racial and religious differences between the Hindus and Mussalmans. The contingency might have been somewhat remote under such conditions, and a sentence of the dimensions now pronounced have been considered severe. At the time the pamphlet was published the riots had scarcely subsided, and the ill-feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans was as bitter as it well could be. The more ignorant of both classes had been worked up to such a pitch of excitement that it required but a very small spark to cause a renewal of the disturbances. But there is a difference between what might have occurred and what did occur, and fortunately for the accused no evil results actually accrue from their very foolish act. The anxiety of the past few weeks and the inconveniences of the coming twelve will suffice to teach them that they cannot throw about fireworks with impunity, and that however strong their personal convictions may be, it is best to keep them within bounds.

THE Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency, which has been issued this week, contains an excellent illustration of the new St. George's Hospital, and, as an appendix, a history of that institution. It appears that a European hospital of some kind was in existence as long ago as 1672, and in that year there was some correspondence as to the erection of "new houses of accommodation" for the sick, a project which was for the time abandoned. Three years later the mortality among the Company's servants and others in Bombay was so great that the erection of a European General Hospital hurried on the plans having been sanctioned by the President and Council of Surat the building was intended to accommodate seventy patients. The site was opposite the building now utilised as the Great Western Hotel and there for a century it stood till the Court of Directors appointed a committee to survey the Bombay docks, when it was found necessary to remove it to meet the growing necessities of the dockyard. But the Marine yard was still "hampered" with the hospital at the beginning of the present century, and though no hospital can be traced between 1803 and 1860, a hospital is shown on a map of 1813 on the site of the Gun-Carriage Factory at Colaba. In 1860 on the site now occupied by the Parsee Benevolent Society's building a hospital stood which was in 1862 vacated for the premises formerly used as barracks in Fort St. George. From that date the history of the hospital is well known, but the Administration Report contains an authentic story of the negotiations and building operations, which culminated in the erection on the designs of Mr. John Adams of the splendid building completed last year.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Kanji Dhuramsey and two other Gujerati Hindus, were charged with wantonly giving provocation and inciting to riots by publishing an account of the recent riots in Bombay, in verses, in pamphlet form, and offering the same to the public for sale in August last. His Worship, in delivering judgment, said that in extolling certain acts of Ghattis and Kamattis the accused had stated in the first stanza that the Kamattis and Ghattis had got the better of their enemies. These enemies, the Magistrate thought, must allude to Mahomedans. The second stanza was in praise of a disregard of death. At the time when the pamphlets containing such stanzas were publicly being sold, the excitement caused by the riots had not subsided, and there were still strong feelings existing between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. At such a time to have publicly extolled the acts of either of these communities in respect to the part they had taken in the riots would most probably have been likely to incite one community to fresh acts of disturbances or to provoke the other community to similar acts. Looking at the line "Fight again for your country's good, Bravo, Bravo, Kamattis," and the line written in disregard to death, his Worship thought they did call upon the Ghattis and Kamattis to renew the disturbances or riots. The accused must have been presumed to have known that the probable result of such publication at such a time, would be to incite or instigate the one community to renew the riots or provoke the other community to do so. Coming to that conclusion, his Worship convicted all the accused of the offences under both charges. The Magistrate considered the first accused to be the principal offender. He thought the lines were written wantonly, and though no riot did actually take place, yet it was a serious offence at the time. The first accused was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 201, or in default one month's further simple imprisonment. The second and the third accused were fined Rs. 201 each, or in default one month's simple imprisonment each. The accused intend to appeal to the High Court against the decision.

A BELGAUM correspondent says:—A mistake was unintentionally made by a correspondent in the account of the farewell dance given in Belgaum to the Cheshire Regiment. It was then said that the supper-tables and supper-room at the dance were decorated by Mrs. Hart; but it appears that Mrs. Minchin had the decoration of the tables.

THE *Indian Textile* journal issued yesterday, publishes an excellent portrait of the late Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee.

THE French yacht Semiramis, under the command of Captain A. Viel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo. The Semiramis left this port in March last, and went to Andaman Islands, Mergui Archipelago, Penang, the Malaya Peninsular, Singapore and the Netherlands India on a scientific mission. The extreme point of this voyage was in the island of Floris and Timor. She will probably leave this port on Friday next for the Persian Gulf and the coast of Beluchistan. She is expected to arrive at Aden about the 8th of December next.

LAST week's season reports in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks:—Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the Nagpur country. Elsewhere moderate to light showers. More rain wanted in Khandwa and Betul, where small showers only have fallen during the week. Standing crops benefited by recent rain. Cotton pickings commenced in parts of the Wardha district. Prices falling slightly in Narsinghpur.

FOREST fires in Wisconsin have been seriously affecting the navigation of Lakes Superior and Michigan. The immense damage these fires occasion is shown by the fact that such clouds of smoke hang over the great lakes as to be the cause of a number of minor accidents and to have been worse than any fogs experienced for years. For over forty miles east and west of Marquette the coast line of Lake Superior has been wrapped in smoke for days. The sailors, we are told, cannot see over three ship lengths ahead and have been suffering acutely from the effects of the smoke on their eyes.

SIR GEORGE WILLES, is endeavouring to bring the authorities to his way of thinking in the matter of the rum ration, for which he proposes to substitute a moderate amount of beer. Those who have the best interests of the Navy at heart will heartily wish a successful issue to his efforts. Beer was the principal beverage of the Navy up to the end of the last century, and it was chiefly owing to the bad quality of the supply and its bulk that a spirit ration took its place. Rum was first introduced into the ships on the West Indies Station about the middle of the 18th century; but the victualling regulations of 1797 state that no spirits are to be issued while ships are in port, nor at sea, until all the beer is expended. The only exception to this rule was made in the case of ships abroad, when half a pint of brandy, rum, or arrack might be substituted for a gallon of beer.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The Democratic members of the Senate have arranged a silver compromise whereby the purchase of four-and-a-half million ounces of silver monthly will be continued until the 1st October, 1894, and that all silver bought after the passing of the compromise, together with the silver representing seigniorage be coined into standard dollars, and that paper money under the value of ten dollars with the exception of silver certificates, be withdrawn from circulation and silver coin or certificates substituted.

It is stated that President Cleveland will sanction a Bill to this effect.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S APPROVAL OF THE SILVER COMPROMISE DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

The statement that President Cleveland will approve the Democratic Silver Compromise is contradicted. The President still insists upon the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act.

RETURN OF SIR GERALD PORTAL AND COLONEL RHODES.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 23.

Sir Gerald Portal and Colonel Rhodes have arrived here from Uganda.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SPEZZIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Admiral Seymour and three of his officers are going from Spezzia to Rome to attend Lord Vivian's funeral. The fêtes at Spezzia in honour of the squadron have, therefore, been postponed until Thursday.

Admiral Seymour and his officers were on shore yesterday, and were greeted with the heartiest welcome.

Cordial visits have been exchanged with the Duke of Genoa.

THE PARNELLITES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Redmond has notified to the Liberal whips that the Parnellites will withdraw from the majority, unless a Bill to reinstate the evicted tenants is introduced this autumn.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Most Rev. Robert Knox, D.D., Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, and also of General Sargent, formerly commanding the troops at Honkong.

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

Dhuleep Singh died of apoplexy at an hotel in Paris, and was alone at the time.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi the day before yesterday.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Oct. 24.

Lord Colin Campbell applied that the accused in custody should be released on bail. The Magistrate stated he would give his decision to-morrow.

Maniprasad Durgaprasad, recalled, proved the petition presented by the Kazi, and his report in respect of the same.

The prosecution then called Dulabhji, Hospital Assistant, who deposed to having treated two persons at the Junagadh Hospital, who were wounded in the riots. The prosecution then called Adamji Sunderji, Police Defedar, who identified several persons in being concerned in beating Vaz's party and going to Dehotsarg, in opposition to orders. He identified several of the prisoners as being concerned in beating the Bawas on the *agashi* and breaking the walls.

The prosecution next called Bapalal, Police Karkun, who identified twenty of the prisoners as having gone on to the Dehotsarg Road in opposition to the orders. He identified six of the prisoners as being concerned in striking the Bawas on the *agashi* and three prisoners as breaking the walls.

The cross-examinations of all the witnesses are reserved.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Opium Commission will hold its first meeting at Calcutta, on November 15. Mr. J. P. Hewett, Secretary, leaves Simla for Calcutta, on Saturday.

THE DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER GENERALSHIP.

Colonel Elles, head of the intelligence branch, and now with the Durand Mission in Kabul, will probably succeed Colonel Dalrymple, as Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army head-quarters.

THE VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The following officers will accompany H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, on their tour to Burma:—Colonels Ardagh and Lord William Beresford, Surgeon-Major Fenn, Captain Harbord, Lieutenants Brasier Creagh, Pollen, and Mr. Latimer. Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, Military Member, will join on board the Warren Hastings on the 12th November, with Captain Hext, R.N. Mr. Cuningham, Officiating Secretary, Foreign Department, will join the party at Umballa on the 7th November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left her this evening.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall from Bombay or Karachi via Marseilles arrived here yesterday morning.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant.

The Italian steamer Giava left Penang for Singapore on the morning of the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollers 3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	33 7/8

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A telegram, dated Indiki, on the morning of the 21st instant, reports all well.

Latest telegram received at the Foreign Office, dated Meliki, the 20th instant, reports all well with the Mission.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 29th Bombay Infantry leaves Quetta for Hyderabad, about the 26th instant; a wing of the 7th Bombay Lancers remains at Quetta head-quarters and a wing is also moving up from Jacobabad, at an early date. The 6th Bombay Cavalry will leave Quetta for Fort Sandeman, at once, to relieve the 5th Bombay Cavalry, which then moves to Jacobabad.

The garrison of Khelat being reduced to 25 sabres and 250 rifles the remainder will return to Quetta.

SOLDIER-CLERKS.

It has been ruled that with effect from 12th May last, soldier-clerks, remunerated from contract office allowances, are not to be borne as supernumeraries on the rolls of their Corps.

GENERAL GALBRAITH.

General Galbraith leaves Simla on November 2, to accompany H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on his tour.

SERGE JACKETS FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

Serge jackets will be issued to all drafts of Royal Horse Artillery on landing in India.

CHILAS AFFAIRS.

Everything continues to be satisfactory on the Khagan Road, though the foot and mouth disease amongst the mules has delayed the despatch of winter supplies to Chilas considerably.

THE SESAMUM CROP IN BERAR.

A second report has been received from local administrations on this crop for the season 1893. The total area of the sesamum crop, this year, is only 79,100 acres against 97,187 during 1892. The decrease in area is due to the heavy rainfall at the time of sowing and to the increase in some districts in cotton cultivation. In the Basim, Amraoti, Murtizapur, and Malkapur Talukas crop has suffered much from the late heavy rains. In Basim plants have turned yellow and leaves have dropped off. In some places the crop is in blossom. On the whole the prospects are satisfactory and fairly good. A good outturn is anticipated should fine weather continue.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held at the Wanowrie ranges, this year, instead of the Sister's range.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Silver Spoon Competitions were held at Colaba on Saturday afternoon. Distance—500 and 600 yards. Some very fair scores were made at both distances. This competition closes the season for the monsoon aggregate. The scores for the medals and prizes will shortly be published. The following were the scores:—

500 Yards.

	Score.
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	43a
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	42b
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vol	41c
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	35
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	34
Lce-Corps J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	30
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	25
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	24
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	21

a Handicapped 9 Points. b Handicapped 6 Points, Winner of 1st Spoon. c Handicapped 6 Points, Winner of 2nd Spoon.

600 Yards.

	Score.
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	37a
Sergt-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	37b
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	33c
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	33d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31e
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	31d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Vol J Minness, G I P Ry Vols	26
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	21
Corpl R Y Jones, G I P Ry Vols	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Band Master J Harvey, L N Lancashire Regt	Retired.

a Handicapped 6 Points, Winner of 1st Spoon. b Handicapped 9 Points, Winner of 2nd Spoon. c Handicapped 6 Points. d Handicapped 9 Points. e Handicapped 3 Points.

A meeting of the Bombay Rifle Club Committee will be held at the Headquarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

THE DEOLALI CUP.

The following are the entries for this Team Revolver Competition:—

H E the Comdr.-in-Chief and Personal Staff.	Head Quarters Staff.
26th Field Battery, R A	2nd Bombay Lancers
5th Bombay Cavalry	7th Bombay Lancers
1st Worcester Regiment	2nd Lanc. Fusiliers
1st L N Lanc Regiment	2nd K O Yorkshire L Infy
2nd Gloucester Regiment	2nd Durham L Infy
1st Bombay Grenadiers	4th Bombay Rifles
12th Bombay Infantry	16th Bombay Infantry
19th Bombay Infantry	22nd Bombay Infantry
23rd Bombay Infantry	25th Bombay Infantry
1st Infantry H C	26th Infantry H C

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
N. G. Chandavarker	30
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	50
Total....	80
Already advertised up to the 14th inst.	19,210
Total......	19,290

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

A neglected source of food for our rural population is to be found in the herbs that grow in profusion in most districts. A herbalist who has been talking of the secrets of his craft to a representative of "Cassell's Saturday Journal" is enthusiastic on the subject of young nettles, which, he says, are an excellent substitute for spinach, palatable, and, as many believe, a first-rate blood purifier. Sorrel and sainfoin our fathers used largely for salads, and comfrey affords a cheap substitute for asparagus. Not one man in a thousand nowadays knows anything of the taste of these herbs. With regard to herbs which are sold in London for medicinal use, they are collected by old people in village districts and sent up to town by train. One man earns a regular living in this way, going about a good deal at night by moonlight in quest of herbs, and he enjoys the life. There is an old superstition that they are best gathered by moonlight, but this man chooses the night because he is then less likely to be interfered with. In this way he wanders about for months, stopping here and there at some village inn and inquiring for a letter containing a post-office order sent in payment of his goods.

A Paris correspondent writes:—At a meeting of the Solidarite des Femmes, a Women's Rights organization, at the Town Hall of the Sixth Arrondissement, it was decided to send lady delegates to call on all the Deputies who had shown sympathy for the cause, and to ask them to agitate in favour of the political rights of women. A debate followed on the question of re-naming the institutions for governesses out of situations, which are called in Paris by the English name of "Homes." The French pronounce this word in exactly the same manner as "hommes," and it was unanimously agreed that this was an undesirable name, and should be dropped, but a French equivalent yet remains to be discovered. A member proposed that an Anti-Chauvinist manifestation should take place during the Franco-Russian fetes in favour of universal brotherhood, but this idea was dismissed as impracticable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Travancore Durbar has asked the Madras Government for the necessary help for reviving the scheme for the construction of a railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon. The Resident favours the views of the Durbar, and the Government of India will shortly be addressed on the subject.

The *Indian Forester* opens up an avenue for a new trade for this country. India, it seems, possesses a large and unsaleable surplus of timber of the very kind that is preferred for wood-paving in Europe and America. Why should not this country then have its share of the profit from this large and growing demand for wood pavement?

Mr. E. B. Havell has resigned his appointment as Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras, with a view to take up a similar appointment at Lahore.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal is distributing rupees with a lavish hand. In addition to the contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the fund to raise an equestrian statue to Lord Roberts in Calcutta, she has presented Rs. 2,000 to the Anjuman-i-Hamiat Islam; Rs. 1,000 for repairs of the Badshahi mosque; and Rs. 500 to the Anjuman Nomania, at Lahore.

The South Indian Railway Traffic receipts for the week ending 23rd September, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 68,926-12-11, and for goods, etc., Rs. 75,360-9-5, making altogether Rs. 1,44,287-6-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 138-5-5. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,39,796-7-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 126-6-4.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 14th6 October, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 85,593, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,13,149, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,98,742, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 236-9-7. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,96,509-8-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-15-0.

M. Albin Valabregue, the playwright, who is with M. Aurelien Scholl, one of the wittiest Boulevardiers, is, our Paris correspondent says, taking a new departure in life. His friends, who generally belong to a brilliant but fast set, have noticed with astonishment his all but complete disappearance from their literary haunts and his evident distaste for certain of their frivolities. Their astonishment has grown into amazement on learning that the merry author of several scores of comedies and farces, as broad as the play-reader would allow, is about to publish a book called "The Word of God." M. Valabregue, who was not particularly qualified for a missionary either by birth—he is a Jew—or by his education, which was that of Free Thought, has, to use his own words, "received the revelation of Christian mysteries in their sublime truth, in their precise meaning, not merely in a state of wakefulness, but in a state of absolute calm and reason." He proposes to acquaint the world with the result of this initiation in his forthcoming pamphlet, which will be signed "The Jew, Valabregue." The author of the "Premier Mari de France," a farce of the most audacious description, which is having an extraordinary run at the Varietes, intends to show that the true God is Christ, and that never such another Word will enlighten this planet.

The two volumes of Essays, Speeches, and Memoirs by Field-Marshal von Moltke (Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) are prefaced by an early letter of that great military organizer to his mother, which will remind the members of the Society of Authors of the distressing narratives that occasionally make their appearance in the official organ of that body. It bears date Berlin, 9th January, 1831, and relates to an historical essay, included in the collection, on the subject of the political and military situation in the Netherlands at that exciting period. The enthusiastic young officer had, in a previous letter, told how he had "toiled over the work," and in preparing for it "had read a thousand pages in quarto and four thousand pages in octavo," and he now writes: "All the sorrow of a young author who is spoiling for a publisher have visited me. Thoroughly impressed by the value of our works, we are astonished to hear the booksellers talk of unsuccessful ventures, of the depressed condition of the book trade to which we had just purposed to add a new impetus by our manuscript. The ingratitude of the man whose fortune has probably been made by our treatise provokes us, and we would withhold our light from the world, did not an impetuous shoemaker, to whom we allotted a lodging-place in the hall of our memory, urge with scientific fervency the publication of so extraordinary a work, although the compensation be only three ducats. Three ducats! I am ashamed to write it down. Three ducats for three hundred years of history, while I received in journals superficial scribbles paid at the rate of two louis d'ors per sheet. Right humbling is it, indeed."

It now appears that the Imperial rescript, in which the Emperor ordered Professor Schweninger to keep him informed of Prince Bismarck's condition, was issued on April 21, 1890, that is, a month after Prince Bismarck's dismissal. It was said in the order: "Not only the German people, but all the nations of the civilized world take a lively interest in the health and well-being of Prince Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg. It is my special desire to see the man who has earned such incalculable benefits for the Fatherland and my house kept by God's help for many long years amongst us. I know that for years you have attended the Prince as his physician with as much devotion and faithfulness or skill and success, and that at critical moment you have been successful in preserving and improving his health. It is therefore my wish that you should continue to supervise the Prince's treatment, and as much as possible attend to him yourself. Trusting you with this task, I await from time to time your reports about the Prince's condition." At first sight, our Berlin correspondent says, one may be astonished to see the Emperor ordering Professor Schweninger to continue treating the Prince, as one might believe that only the patient should decide this. One must, however, not forget that Dr. Schweninger is a Professor of Berlin University, and that therefore his repeated and prolonged absences from Berlin to attend the Prince needed the permission of the superior academical authorities, which by the Emperor's order was granted once and for all.

General Turr, of the Hungarian Army, has communicated a paper to the current number of the *Revue d'Orient* in which he deprecates the presence of the Prince of Naples at the German military manœuvres in Lorraine. He is of opinion that it involved one of those premeditated exhibitions of inconsiderateness peculiar to Bismarckian methods. He recalls an anecdote of which the Hungarian patriot Deak was the hero. On passing one day through a village consisting solely of thatched cottages he asked a peasant whether it was forbidden to smoke there. "No," answered the peasant, "but any well-meaning man would avoid lighting his pipe in a place that might easily be burnt down." General Turr then related an incident which is probably now published for the first time. King Humbert was himself on a former occasion invited by the Emperor William to be present at some military manœuvres near Strasburg. He sent for Signor Crispi, who was then in office, and said to him, "Arrangez moi cela, car je n'irai pas passer une revue a Strasbourg." The writer observes that this is not the first time that German policy, after having drawn Italy into the Triple Alliance, has endeavoured to excite implacable hatred between that nation and France. He then draws a parallel between what occurred at Metz and what subsequently happened in this country, where the Emperor of Austria, instead of inviting the German Emperor to be present at the grand manœuvres held in Galicia, which might have given umbrage at St. Petersburg, arranged for him to attend the manœuvres in Hungary. On this subject General Turr says, "Austria-Hungary sincerely desires peace, whereas Germany, who created the Triple Alliance, is endeavouring to cement it by exciting hatred between other countries with a view to guaranteeing her own conquests."

The form of lawlessness known as lynching is on the increase in the Southern States of America, and the "Nation" observes that the victims are always negroes, that the murderers are never punished, and that simple murder often fails to satisfy the lynching parties, who resort to torture and such forms of mutilation as would be expected only of the most savage Indians. There is less excuse in the Southern States, because in all of them the machinery of the law is in the hands of white men, and if the accused negroes are guilty, the law furnishes an adequate means for their punishment. There remains, however, in the South a feeling that punishment under due process of law is too dignified for a negro accused of a crime committed against a white man. A Southern corospondent of the "New York Evening Post," discussing a few weeks ago the reasons why the Southern States attract so few immigrants, placed the frequency of lynching at the head of the list of causes.

"Patronise," says "The Lancet," "the railway or omnibus company which is most generous in the matter of providing sufficient light." Our medical contemporary protests, in the interests of the public "and of the eyes of our patients," against freebly-lighted vehicles as altogether out of date. Last year the General Omnibus Company introduced the electric light into the centre of the ominibus, instead of the oil lamp at the door; but the light has become small by degrees, and is altogether inadequate. On the railway lines, with but few exceptions, the same semi-darkness reigns. The Midland Railway has a few trains on the main line fitted with the electric light; but this writer lately travelled about twenty miles in practical darkness. The Great Northern has attempted to do its duty in this matter, but has receded rather than advanced. The South Eastern has tried the slot system in some of its trains, and for one penny the passenger could get half-an-hour's light to read by; but on the whole the companies favour darkness rather than light.

The munificent act of the late Mr. John Crerar in leaving the bulk of his property to trustees for the purpose of providing a public library in Chicago, where his enormous fortune had been accumulated, has been more fortunate than the "Tilden Trust," of which we have already given some particulars. Mr. Tilden's manifest intentions were defeated, chiefly owing to the neglect of the testator to give precise and authoritative expression to his wishes; and his property was accordingly adjudged to his next of kin. Thus, as in the case of the late Lord Leonards and Mr. Charles O'Conor, a fresh example, as a writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" observes, was furnished of an eminent lawyer failing to draw his own will in a valid fashion. Mr. Crerar, on the contrary, prescribed the details of his scheme, and not only empowered, but directed, his trustees to carry it out; hence an attempt on the part of his cousins—for he left no nearer next of kin—to set aside these provisions has resulted in failure, and Chicago will get the Library. Mr. Crerar, who was by birth a Scotchman, died four years since at the age of sixty-two, leaving behind him several millions of dollars. Of this fortune, he bequeathed in special legacies eight hundred thousand dollars, including one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a colossal statue to President Lincoln. The residue he left for the purposes of what is now widely known in the United States as the "Crerar Library Trust."

What was the name of the composer of the French national song? It seems that Frenchmen are not agreed as yet upon this point. In giving his name to a street, the Parisian municipality called the author of the "Marseillaise" Rouget de L'Isle. M. Benoit-Levy, on the other hand, declares it should be Rouget de Lisle, and he was written to the Prefect of Police to call attention to the matter. There is no doubt that custom approves rather of M. Lévy's spelling than that of the Parisian ediles. The difference is not unimportant. It is evident from the prefix "de" that the composer's name was a territorial one, and Rouget de L'Isle would mean Rouget of some island unnamed, while Rouget de Lisle clearly indicates the fact that his family came from Lisle, or, as it is spelt nowadays, Lille, in French Flanders. To this day, it may be noted, the spelling Lisle remains in use in England in connection with Lisle thread, of which the manufacture is still carried on.

It is frequently stated by the apologists for the Russian persecutions that Jews shirk and evade the conscription law. How untrue this statement is becomes apparent when the fact is stated that despite the arbitrary law which does not admit of a Jew rising above the rank of a non-commissioned officer, at the present day, there are 126,000 Jews in the Russian army, as shown by a recent return. Between 1875-80 there were in the European Russian army, 40,840 Jewish recruits, against 1,152,541 of all other creeds. These figures were exceeded in the next period ending 1886, for then against 1,228,731 general recruits, there were 53,695 Jews, or 4·4 per cent. This percentage has constantly risen till in 1889, when the Jews equalled 3·9 per cent. of the total population, the Jewish recruits numbered 5·7 per cent., and even these high figures were exceeded in 1891, when the Jewish recruits equalled 6·07 per cent. of the total number raised.

Mr. Justice Bruce has been distributing the prizes at the Newcastle College of Medicine and has profited by the occasion by delivering an address in which he referred to the desirability of members of his own profession acquiring some knowledge of the science of medicine. Sir Gainsford Bruce would like to see eminent lawyers borrow a hint from the Royal Academy and devote some portion of their time to teaching; but he looks forward to the time when a legal education will not be considered complete without a course of medical lectures. No one acquainted with the administration of the criminal law in this country could doubt that very grave inconvenience some times arose, owing to the circumstance that lawyers were without the technical knowledge which was necessary to enable them properly to appreciate and test the evidence given by medical witnesses.

Japan is said to have raised its army chiefly in order to defend itself against the European land grabber. Conscious of the covetous eye a great power casts upon any weak country, and the marvellous ingenuity displayed in finding a reason for bullying a defenceless State, Japan determined to bar its gates against the foreign annexationist by plenty of powder and shot. Each Japanese adult male has to serve three years with the colours, four with the first reserve, and five with the second reserve. This gives a standing army of 75,000 men, capable of being trebled in times of war. The cost of maintaining this military organisation is only about two-and-a-half millions sterling. As Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow points out in the *United Service Magazine*, Japan has not only an efficient army, but a cheap one, and were the cost much heavier Japan would be well repaid for the outlay by the security under which it rests. The internal condition of Japan does not demand so large an army. Colonel Barrow says there is probably no country in the world where the population is more orderly, peaceful, and law-abiding, nor anywhere there is less grinding poverty, or fewer causes likely to produce civil disorder or open rebellion. True, the country paid the penalty of introducing a modern parliamentary system during the elections of last year, when many serious disturbances, resulting in the loss of life, took place between the rival political parties. But, as a rule, grave disturbances in the country are so rare that the internal policy of Japan does not demand a large standing army to keep the peace. With the fate of other Eastern countries before Japan, however, the Government resolved to take time by the forelock, and, knowing that "absolute security from attack lies only in a strong and efficient army and navy," Japan prepared to render a good account of itself should any powerful State seek to deprive the country of its independence. Japan also imagines that some day it may be called upon to do more than defend itself. Should there ever be a squabble about Corea, Japanese statesmen think that, with an efficient army and navy at its command, Japan may enter into an alliance with a more powerful nation—England, for instance—that would be advantageous to their country should the Corean question arise in a serious form, and Colonel Barrow considers that "an Anglo-Japanese alliance would sweep Russia from the shores of the Pacific."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES—FIRST ROUND.

The game last night was between the Bombay Gymkhana team and the Welsh Regiment from Secunderabad. The latter team entered the field as the favourite for the cup. The teams were:—

Welsh.		Gymkhana.
Pte Jones	Goal	Cleveland
Pte Goodall	Backs	Walpole
Pte Harris		Sinclair
Pte Edwards	Half-backs	Home
Pte Franks		Babington
Pte Dalbior		Reid
Pte Jones	Forwards	Roberts
Pte Shipston		Whiddett
Pte Morgan		Steuart
Pte Vigers (capt)		Troup
Pte Stafford		Vines

FIRST HALF.

The Welsh team kicked off at 4-45 p.m., and play was at once centred in the Gymkhana territory, where some fairly good play was witnessed on the part of the soldiers. However, the defence of the local team, especially of Cleveland, Walpole and Sinclair, was good, and scoring was averted. Walpole by a piece of cool and deliberate play managed to get the ball into his opponent's half, and being well supported, a determined attack was made on the soldiers' citadel, but the pressure was eventually relieved, and the play once more transferred to the opposite end of the ground. Walpole again got on the ball and repeating his old tactics, carried the play into the enemy's ground, and passing to a forward a dash was made for goal, but failed by the excellent defence of the Welsh team. Play was returned, and on this visit the soldiers had better luck and succeeded in overcoming the Gymkhana defence and secured the first point by a neatly kicked goal. Stafford and other Welsh forward displayed neat passing and their combination managed with the exception of occasional spurts on the part of the Gymkhana forwards, to keep the play in the enemy's half, and their persistent attack, secured a second goal for them shortly before the call of half time. Score:—

Wesh Regiment	2 goals
Gymkhana	0

SECOND HALF.

Walpole was the first man to show out on the resumption of hostilities and his neat and tricky run deserved a better fate. The Gymkhana's attack in front of goal was weak, and lack of combination destroyed the advantage gained on two occasions by Troup and Walpole. Play eventually settled down in the local team's ground, and although their defence was fairly good, it was overcome on two occasions by the Welsh forwards. The first score in this half was secured from the advantage of "hands," given off Sinclair, whilst the second goal was put through after really good play by the soldiers. From this point the Gymkhana lost caste to some extent, and their determined visits to their opponent's half ceased, whilst the visitors confined their attention to shooting for goal. Their shooting was fairly good and was eventually rewarded by a fifth goal shortly before the conclusion of the game. Although the Gymkhana played up well they were out-classed, and their knowledge of the game was wanting. Score:—

Welsh Regiment	5 goals.
Gymkhana	Nil.

The teams this evening are as follows:—

NORTH LANCASHIRE.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.
Pte Murphy	Hazelgrove
„ Finn	Walton
„ Cotterall	Careless
„ Winders	Anderson
„ Robinson	Spearing
„ Potter	Street
Capt Brennan (capt)	Lieut Lock
Pte Abbot	Wood
„ Parker	Lieut Tulloch
„ Holmes	Fullard
„ Hoctor	Clench

The kick-off will be at 4-30, prompt.

Referee—Mr. F. N. Shaw. Colours: Loyal North, white shirts, and blue knickers. R A, red and black jerseys, and blue knickers.

"UNSEEN FOUNDATIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope that the next English mail will enable me to send you a copy of the evidence on which my charge against the Duke of Argyll is based; and I must thank you in the meantime for the reticence which you have observed on the subject, pending its arrival. I feel sure that I can rely with confidence upon your impartiality. I shall not consider it necessary to send any evidence to the *Times of India*; for it would be obviously superfluous to lay evidence before one who is able to form his judgment apart from that evidence, and condemn me beforehand unheard. And I ask everyone who may wish to form an opinion upon the case, to take nothing at second-hand, but to base his conclusions upon the unprejudiced consideration of the evidence, the whole evidence, and nothing but the evidence.

Lord Colin Campbell is mistaken in supposing that I have made this charge for the sake of advertising my literary wares. Sir, I stand in no need of that. Whatever the value of my productions may be, and no one is more conscious of their deficiencies than myself, they have at least had the honour to be commended, in towns far higher, I am sure, than they deserve, by the highest authority in England; and, therefore, it will not break my heart, even though they should find no favour in the eyes of Lord Colin Campbell and the *Times of India*.

One word more. I came out to Inda at the end of May, last year, and I lectured on Political Economy to the students of the Deccan College. There was not one of my pupils who was not perfectly familiar with everything of economic import in the Duke's book, long before it was even so much as advertised in the English papers. And when, at the beginning of this year, my copy of the *Unseen Foundations* had arrived, one of my pupils, who had asked me to send it to him, returned it to me with the observation, that the Duke had apparently taken all my corrollaries without my central idea. I do not say that this student was right, I tell you simply what he said.

Sir, when the whole world was laughing at Bently for having pronounced the epistles of Phalaris to be forgeries when all England was on the side of Atterbury, and Boyle, Bentley, whatever may have been his feelings, did not despair. He was master of his subject, and in two years' time he published a book which settled the question for ever, and reduced his noble adversaries to a pulp. I know that I am right in this matter, and I know that other people will ultimately think so too; and in the meanwhile I have at least one quality, in common with Bently, I can bide my time.—Yours, &c.,

F. W. BAIN.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you be so good as to allow me through the medium of your valuable journal to request the Syndicate of the University to so regulate the programme for the LL. B. Examination, as to require the candidates answering one paper a day (of three-hours-length) instead of two. To call upon the hard-worked students to write for six hours at a time for three days in succession is to put a terrible strain upon their health. When it is considered that they have to revise their course before entering the examination hall which means neither more nor less than wading through an average of four bulky volumes of dry land for each paper. This is enough, Sir, to engage the candidates for fifteen hours a day. It must be within the experience of the learned syndics that the health of many students collapses on the examination-days or soon after on account of hard brain work. When the justice of the suggested arrangement is admitted and enforced in the case of the Matriculation, there is no reason why it should not be extended to the LL. B. Such a concession will bless him that grants, and him that receives.—Yours, &c.,

R.

Not all the journalists who went to Hatfield the other day seem, as was stated, to have been "greatly gratified with their reception." The *North British Daily Mail*, in an editorial note, says, on the contrary, they were "greatly disgusted. They were," adds our contemporary, "kept in the open air, being only admitted by seventies. No refreshment of any kind was provided by Lord Salisbury. A tent had been erected by the Institute, and every item of food or drink had to to be paid for, and the whole arrangements would not have been tolerated for a beanfeast."

THE SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case, in which Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Rao Saheb Morar Rao, of the Reserve Police Force, charged Kanji Dhuramsey, Vulubhdas Soonderji and Harivulabhai Bhaidas with publishing a seditious account of the recent riots in Bombay in verses, in pamphlet form, and offering the same to the public for sale in August last.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, defended the first accused, and Mr. Khursedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff represented the second and the third accused.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: The three accused stand charged, firstly, under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code with abetting the commission of the offence of rioting by more than ten persons. Secondly, under Section 153 of the same code with wantonly giving provocation, knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the offence of rioting to be committed. They all pleaded they had a defence to make. They declined to make any explanation, and left their defence in the hands of their advocates. These advocates contended that all that the accused had done had been done openly. Their names appeared upon the pamphlet, and the pamphlet contained an account of the riots, with many precepts advocating the restoration of amity and good feeling amongst the two communities. That as to the two stanzas or poems complained of, they were written at a time of poetic excitement in praise of the Ghattis and Kamattis who had shown a bold front at a critical time, but that there was no intention to incite those communities to riot. The first stanza extols certain acts of the Ghattis and Kamatis during the riots, and states that they overcame or got the better of their enemies, &c. These enemies, I think, must allude to the Mahomedans. The second stanza is in praise of a disregard to death. "To the valiant warriors there is always a victory. Before courage the enemies fly. By concealing themselves the enemies grow bolder." At the time when these pamphlets containing these stanzas were publicly being sold in the city, the excitement caused by the riots had not subsided, and there were still strong feelings existing between the two communities of Hindus and Mahomedans. At such a time to have publicly extolled the acts of either of these communities in respect to the part they had taken in these disturbances and riots, would most probably have been likely to incite the one community to fresh acts of disturbance or riot, or to provoke the other community to similar acts. It is the duty of every loyal citizen at such a time to be most careful as to what he writes, and distributes, or causes to be distributed amongst the public or these communities. In this case the accused have gone further than circulating pamphlets containing writings that merely extolled the acts of one of the communities taking part in these disturbances, but they have in the last line of the first stanza circulated the line "Fight again for your country's good. Bravo! Bravo! oh Kamattis," and after that line there is the second stanza written in disregard to death, that enemies fly before brave warriors and concealment encourages the enemy to be bold. I must think looking at these lines that they do call upon the Kamattis and Ghattis to renew the disturbances or riots. The accused must be assumed to have known that the probable result of such publication at such a time would be to incite or instigate the one community to renew the riots or provoke the other community to do so. Coming to that conclusion, I must convict all three accused of the offences under both charges. I consider the first accused to be the principal offender. Considering the facts proved in this case, I may consider in inflicting punishment that provided for the second offence, I am inclined to think the lines were written wantonly. I have also to consider that no riot or disturbance did take place. Still, it was serious offence at the time. I sentence the first accused to three months' simple imprisonment in the Common Jail and a fine of Rs. 201, or in default one month's further simple imprisonment. In regard to accused Nos. 2 and 3, I think, a fine would suffice. I therefore fine them Rs. 201 each, or in default one month's simple imprisonment each in the Common Jail.

Mr. Balkrishna and Mr. Shroff, solicitors for the accused, applied for a copy of the judgment as the accused intended to appeal against it. His Worship granted the application.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me to thank the Honorary Secretary of the Seamen's Institute and Captain Hand, for straining their every nerve to promote the cause of so useful an institute—like the Seamen's—through the medium of your widely circulated journal. It was Mr. Dumayne, Secretary, Port Trust, and Captain Hand who arranged with the officers and crew of the P. and O. s. s. Peninsular to entertain the citizens and seafaring men of Bombay. This fact, I suppose, was not made public in the paragraph, which appeared in the local column of your last Saturday's issue, through the modesty and courtesy of the above-named gentlemen. It certainly does credit to the zeal and indefatigable exertions of Captain Hand, who is always desirous to nourish and encourage the charitable motive and place the Institute on an unparalleled footing.

It was not long since he joined the Port Trust service, he turned his attention to clear off the Institute involved into a heavy debt, which had hampered its usefulness in an eminent degree. This he managed last year by arranging a fancy fair, the proceeds of which were applied to relieve the Institute from the heavy encumbrance. As H. E. Lord Harris was requested to perform the opening ceremony the fair attracted good many charitable people and his exertions in the direction were amply rewarded when he saw the Institute free from the charge.

The Institute proves a great advantage to the mariners who often resort to it for refreshment and literary amusement. It regularly supplies them with local dailies and journals and magazines from the continent. Arrangements are made for a billiard table and other plays. The Institute possesses a handsome library. There is a church attached to it, where service is performed regularly on Sundays. In short, I must confess that I cannot adequately describe the benefits flowing from this Institute. I trust the seafaring men will avail themselves of the usefulness of the Institute and extend their helping hand for so generous and charitable a cause which has been so long cherished by Captain Hand and Mr. Dumayne, for *summum bonum*.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, October 24. W. C. M.

COW PROTECTION AND RIOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It appears that your contemporary wants to show the preaching of the Cow Protection Society as the sole and only cause of the Bombay riots, and it also appears that some of the highly qualified officials and non-officials too are blindly following the same delusion. Before I proceed with my arguments, I must candidly inform your readers that although I am a Hindu, I do not take too orthodox a view of the cow, but I would like to preserve her and foster her breed, so far as the advancement and development of Indian agriculture is concerned. The promoters of the Cow Protection Society have never preached about the protection of the bull, though it is as venerated as the cow. The protection of the breed of the cow in India is an imperative necessity, inasmuch as of late, some of the villages in this country are fast becoming devoid of cattle, and consequently what the Society has been doing now on behalf of the preservation of the bovine race Government will have to do of its own accord, and perhaps shall have to repent in immediate future, its stolid negligence towards that duty.

Day by day the agriculturists have been reduced to poverty, and they have to mortgage or sell anything that they have with themselves or even what they consider as sacred from the orthodox point of view. The Society purchases the cows which the agriculturist has to dispose of for want of bare necessities, and thereby the Government is indirectly a gainer of uninterrupted peace in India. In America and Europe live stock is fostered and cared for pleasure and profit, but such is not the case in India; because they have neither enough to spare nor to lay by, but everything that they do is done for bare necessity. If principles of toleration are carried to perfection in any country, it is only in India, and Dr. Edith Pechy has also substantiated this statement in one of her lectures about the Age of Consent Bill. The major portion of the Mahomedans dislike beef and this can be proved, if required. The Central Provinces is the seat of the Cow Protection Society, and there Hindus and some of the Mahomedans have joined in the movement and if your contemporary would have kindly taken the trouble to read over their annual reports it would have been convinced of the facts.—Yours, &c.,

RAMNATH CRUSHNAJEE BHIVANDKER.

Bombay, Oct. 7.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, G.C.S.I., whose death, in Paris, is announced by Reuter, was the son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjab, and was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British Ministry to annex the principality under certain conditions, one being that the young Maharajah should receive four lakhs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the Maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in England, until her death in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the Maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg; but in 1864 he was married at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. She died in September, 1887, and in May, 1889, he married in Paris, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill. The Maharajah purchased an estate near Thetford, where he resided for some years. In 1885 he presented to the British Government a claim for increase of pension, payment of personal debts, and other things to which he considered himself entitled This claim being disallowed, he left England for India, but was not permitted to land. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh expressed deep regret for the course of hostility which he had pursued towards England since 1886, her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, was graciously pleased to accord her pardon to him.

In a book published by Allen and Company, in 1889, entitled "Sir John Login and Dhuleep Singh," Lady Login, widow of the distinguished Indian official, Sir John Login, undertook to report the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and his cause aright to public opinion. Sir John, at first Dr. Login, was appointed by the Indian Government to the custody of the little Maharajah, on the termination of the second Sikh war. The boy was educated in the English way; he embraced the Christian faith; he became an English squire, and settled down on his own estate at Elveden, on an allowance from the English Government of 25,000*l.* a year.

A TEMPTING SUM INDEED.

To all who are not Princes this might seem a sufficiently tempting sum in settlement of all claims to any or all of the thrones of the world. It seemed so for awhile to the Maharajah. He was a happy English gentleman; he had a fine house; he asked his friends down for the shooting; he was a frequent guest at Buckingham Palace and at Marlborough House, where he outblazed everybody in diamonds, as became a man who, for one precious moment of his infancy, had been the owner of the Koh-i-noor. Then came a dark cloud. The Maharajah got into debt, he asked the British Government for more money, and began to inquire into the possible yield of the revenues of which he had been deprived. Finally, after many abortive efforts at a compromise on both sides, shook the dust of the country off his feet, and became a suppliant for justice against the British at Foreign Courts. The Court of Rusia had known him in this part, and the whole world had had many an opportunity of listening to his recitals of his wrongs. The squire went back to his original character of a Sikh chief; issued addresses to the Sikh people; reverted or perverted to the faith of his fathers; and generally speaking, declared himself the enemy of British rule.

NO DEFINITE PRINCIPLE.

He was on this odyssey of rebellion then, though we did not know precisely among what people, or at what Court, and he seemed to have had no more definite principle of action than such as consisted in regarding our enemies as his friends. Lady Login, his generous advocate, prefered to regard him as the amiable little boy who was brought up under her care, and while she expressly disclaimed all sympathy with his treasons, she avowed her firm conviction that he had not been treated as he had a right to expect. He had been, so to speak, driven into sedition—harmless enough in its results—by official coldness, even more than by official injustice. He had not been "managed" well; and as a woman, Lady Login was naturally sensitive on be, half of a victim of that kind of mistake. Colone. Malleson, who wrote an introduction to the volume] seemed to share her sympathies and her views.

HIS YOUTH.

Little Duleep, a son of old Runjeet Singh, the Lion of Lahore, was proclaimed in 1843, when he was but five years old. He mounted the throne amid the smoke of battle; and when our victory at Sobraon had put an end to the first Sikh war, he came, like a good little boy, to make his submission to Sir Henry Hardinge. There was still the show of independence; the tiny Maharajah was free to do as he pleased, so long as it happened to please the British Resident at the same time. There is a pretty story of his "tucking his little hands behind him" rather than lay them on certain Sirdars, not to his liking, who had come before him for the ceremony of investiture. His mother had taught him to use his little hands in that way. She hated the British, and this antipathy cost her her position at Court. She was removed as an evil counsellor, when her little boy was but nine years old. A general rising throughout the Punjab, which happened in the following year, was probably one effect of her resentment. It was put down, and the Sikh States were incorporated in the British dominions on the ground that the native Government could not make its authority respected. Our infant protege was deposed, and he descended from his throne to become an English schoolboy.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.

All the property of the State was confiscated to pay the expenses of the war, but an allowance up to 25,000*l.* was guaranteed to him. Among the State property handed over was the Koh-i-noor. It had the honours of a special mention in the Treaty. The gem called the "Koh-i-noor," so ran Clause III., "which was taken from Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England." But that was only the fag end of its history. The origin of the jewel, according to Lady Login, had been lost in the mists of antiquity. It had fallen into the hands of the early Turkish invaders of India, and from them it had passed to the Moguls. "My son Humayun," said Baber, "has own a jewel from the Raja which is valued at half the daily expenses of the whole world." Baber's descendant lost it to Nadir Shah at the hazard table of war. It was seen glittering in his turban after a defeat. "Let us change turbans," said the conqueror; and the other had to pretend to enjoy the joke. It went from victor to victor, like a prize-belt. Ahmed Shah beat Nadir Shah's successor, and so it came into the possession of Shah Sooja, with what result we have seen. Runjeet Singh beat Shah Sooja; Queen Victria deposed the son of Runjeet Singh and there the pedigree of ownership ends. These were only the people who got it; the people who tried to get it were innumerable. The holy Brahmins were in the scramble. When it came into Runjeet Singh's possession it was always carried on the back of a camel, who walked among a hundered camels, all marching in line, and all guarded by soldiers. You were to find out which camel before you could begin to think of stealing it. In camp it was placed in one of three boxes, all exactly alike. When Dr. Login took charge of it, in the name of the Queen, old Misr Makraj, the native custodian for the Maharajah, expressed great relief. It had been the cause of so many deaths in his family, he said, that he never expected to be spared. When showing it to visitors Dr. Login followed the counsel of Makraj, to keep it in his own hand, with the ribbon cord that tied it as an armlet twisted round his fingers.

REPUDIATING A GOOD DEAL.

But to talk thus curiously of the Koh-i-noor was to forget Duleep. The connection between the two was that, in later life, the Maharajah repudiated, as the transaction of a minor, the instrument by which he had signed this precious possession away. He repudiated a good deal else along with it. His breeding was partly English, but he had not been born in the East for nothing. As he grew older he learned how to make the money fly, and when he came into his full 25,000*l.* a year, he began to ask for more to enable him to make a suitable provision for his posterity. The whole sum had not been expended on him, year by year, during his minority, and he demanded arrears. He had had a palace destroyed during the Mutiny—he damanded compensation. He asked for accounts as to the revenues of what had once been his States, and especially of certain portions of them which he still chose to regard as his private property. In one word, he wanted more money, and he was naturally at no loss for arguments to support his claim to it. He declared that he ought never to have been deposed. It was not he who attacked the British; on their own showing it was only his rebellious subjects, and why was he to be punished for their fault? How much had the British made out of his States in return for their paltry 25,000*l.* a year? The Government professed to be willing to meet him half-way. Sir John Lawrence and Sir Frederick Carri examined into his case and reported, but no action was taken on their report.

THE MAHARAJAH LOST HIS TEMPER.

The parties wandered further and further apart until finally the Maharajah lost his temper, and left his comfortable home to set up in the poor business of a monarch out of place. He issued addresses to his faithful Sikhs, full of diatribes against the English, which had a strong odour of the cafes of Leicester-square. He changed his religion. It was to be hoped none of the faithful remembered the account of his original conversion. No. 1, as given to Dr. Login in 1851, by his Highness's Brahmin attendant Lala Bhajun Lal. "As I was with him all the times," says the worthy man, in his own peculiar way; "he used to ask me questions about our religion (Sudras): What is the benefit by bathing in Gungajee (Ganges)? Would it take us into heaven, if we still do other wicked works and bathe in Gunga?" I replied and said, 'Maharaj, it is written in our Shastras, but I do not know whether we would go into heaven or hell,' Then he said, 'Yes, but it depends on our works? And so on he would speak.' In fact, the Maharajah came to the truth in his own way; and good Bhajun Lal was most anxious to show there was no undue influence. The tutor read with his pupil, or he played with him, as his pupil requested, and let the effect come as it would. It was "sometimes Bible, sometimes a few tricks (of legerdemain), then, sometimes out of 'Boy's Own Book." The result was all done out of the Maharajah's own head. He had an inquiring mind—as he proved later on in life by his pertinacious demand for a balance-sheet from the Government of the Queen.

THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG IN THE DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

A correspondent, writing in a *Home Paper*, says:—

In 1886, we formed a company of cadets the *personnel* of which was composed of working boys of East London. On account of the difficulty of obtaining a hearing for a new scheme among the populace in so overcrowded and decentralized a city as London, we commenced recruiting from a well-known boys' club in Whitechapel. There was from the first no difficulty in obtaining recruits, but of course we had the ever-pressing trouble of obtaining money for such an undertaking. However owing to the fact that we were residents at the University Settlement at Toynbee Hall, and that we had the valuable support of the Warden (Canon Barnett), we were able to overcome this initial difficulty. The boys forming part of this company averaged in age perhaps fifteen years, and they were, as may be supposed, working lads—a great proportion of them being printers, bookbinders, and tailors.

It was then our hope that around this nucleus we might be constructing a formidable body of cadets, representing almost every trade and interest in the East-end. One of our earliest efforts was of course to bring in the board schools, though it must be remarked that on account of the early age, at which the children leave these schools namely, at twelve years, there was a difficulty not experienced possibly in Switzerland. Nevertheless, there should be a fair number of the elder boys and a number of the associated evening class scholars to enable a fair company to be formed in each of the larger schools. To bring in these schools we were at some pains to write to the head teachers in London to obtain their opinion as to the feasibility of their schools joining in the movement. Each of these schools would in this case have formed a company of our adolescent army. However, the replies received from the various teachers were so lukewarm when they were not directly in opposition to the scheme that we were forced into the belief that something must be wrong somewhere.

It may, therefore, be wise to inquire into the cause of this apathy on the part of the directors of these schools. Like the Irishman in difficulties we must, I fear, ascribe it to the Government, but with more justice.

PRESSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

Whether we be Tories, Whigs, Radicals or Conservaties, it is not usual for us to encourage the idea in England that the Government should move without being jogged; though it must be acepted that such a position for governing body is not from their own point of view highly dignified. The powers that be no doubt consider it good policy, and if not dignified, at least leisurely. A jibbing horse, or even another kindred but more patient animal which it would not be decent to mention in this connection, argues possibly in very much the same strain.

Seriously, however, we apply the principle of the non-intervention of Government a little too widely as concerns ecterprises likely to be of value to the communty but where a doubt as to their popularity exists.

The Government, in small matters as in great, says, in fact, to the man with a scheme, "It is good, expend your energy upon it, knock holes in brick walls, cut trees, clear the ground, and when you have done these things we will grant you offical permission to go on doing them, and when the profit is made, it will be your pleasure as well as your duty to hand it over to us." But I have not taken up the "scribbling tool" to contend against so revered and ancient a principle of English Government as is this one, because, in the first instance, there is no doubt that the effect of it has been good. Through this means the Empire has been extended in all directions, English trade has been built up, and in many instances, as, for example, in the great commercial schisms, peace has been restored. So long as there are willing coadjutors of the Government forthcoming to take the risk of loss upon their shoulders it would indeed be an ill-advised proceeding to oppose this principle.

THE DUTIES OF THE STATE.

But—and there is a very big but here—there are still some limits. It will be admitted that the most important of the duties of the State is the cultivation of the mind of the young in all matters which belong to the duties of citizenship. We have admitted our responsibility in the matter of elementary education. To some of us, however, it has appeared that while admitting this theory we have not applied it quite properly. It has been directed rather to the particular effort of making the boy a good workman than to making him a good all-round citizen. He is taught how to become a household saviour—certainly one of his first duties—but he is insufficiently, if at all, instructed in his responsibilities in respect to the Empire of which he forms a part.

Those who think with us believe that one of the best methods of teaching this wider doctrine is by encouraging the young to take an active interest in the defence of their country.

As we have the poor, so have we always the Peace Society with us, and we are aware that a society who could smell a "Strafford" in the Postmaster-General who wished to inaugurate drill for the telegraph boys is not one likely to acquiesce in all the views propounded here. States and communities are founded, and have their existence, primarily on their capacity to resist invasion. Therefore one of the earliset duties of the State should be to teach its citizens the art of collective resistance to external attacks. This can only be obtained through discipline. It is, then, astonishing that in the government of this great Empire we have apparently overlooked a very obvious duty—namely, the instruction of the young in the first of their lessons.

In the elementary schools, so far as I am aware, there is no properly organized instruction of this kind, and when Lord Meath suggested that each Board school should possess a national flag it was by many supposed to be quite an unnecessary expenditure, and was eventually supplied by voluntary subscription. To me the astonishing thing is that the schools neither have a flag nor even a descriptive map of the British Empire on their walls; nor can I see how, without some such points of colour to call forth their imagination, the children can be properly instructed in their duties as inheritors of a great empire.

As to the matter of instructing the children in this elementary defence through military exercises, we should have thought that no external initiative would have been necessary to force upon the authorities this duty, but rather the system would have received its force from the Central Government itself. We have shown that this is not so; and, further, the callousness of the authorities appears to have been communicated to the head teachers; and this fact is, perhaps, the most extraordinary part of it. Even when the teachers are invited to participate in an external movement of this kind, they fear that any action on their part may annoy the authorities. No other explanation can well be made of a policy at once so short-sighted and so unpatriotic.

To revert to the original propositions. A Government should not require, in matters so closely pertaining to its very existence, to be instigated to such duties by outside individuals. If it has neglected its duties before it should assuredly willingly undertake them when invited, and not leave the onus of such a work upon the shoulders of voluntary subscribers.

The encouragement of the formation of cadet corps should not only take the form of supplying the young volunteers with the necessaries of service, uniform, &c., but it should moreover apportion a certain part of the school hours to instruction in martial exercises.

In Paris, as in London, it has been the custom for fire-engines on their way to the scene of an outbreak to tear through the streets at an alarming pace, in the expectation that other vehicles will make way for them. Several accidents having occurred in this way, General Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, has been inquiring into the matter, and the result is that he has ordered the practice to be discontinued. Attention is called by this announcement to the subject of furious driving by cabmen in Paris, which seems to increase in an alarming way. Only the other day a cabman deliberately whipped up his horse in the Rue de Rivoli, and charged straight into the midst of a detachment of mounted Republican Guards on their way to the Bank of France, and the ridiculous spectacle was seen of four troopers thrown from their horses by the unexpected shock.

A JAPANESE POLITICAL NOVEL.

An abstract of a political novel just published in Japan, which has excited much interest in that country, is contained in some of the Eastern papers received by this week's mail. The author, Mr. Suyehiro, is editor of one of the leading journals of the capital, and is a prominent politician and popular novelist. The work is entitled "Japan in 1907," and the plot turns on the foreign policy of Japan, with especial reference to a war between Russia on the one side and Great Britain and China on the other. From the opening scenes, it appears that in 1907 the Conservative party is in power in Japan, having successively overthrown progressive and coalition Cabinets. The country is not in a satisfactory state; nothing has been done towards treaty revision, the finances are embarrassed, the navy has not been adequately increased, all parties are struggling wildly for power, and Japan is not in a condition to take part in a struggle which is impending. The hero, who, having studied in Europe, is returning home by the great Siberian Railway, hears in Russia from a poor Japanese girl Kiyo, the secret of a political intrigue which Russia is abont to set in motion in Japan. On his return he is induced to stand for Parliament, but is disgusted with the bribery, violence, and fraud which he sees used, and turns his back on the constituency. Accidentally he discovers the parents of the girl he met in Siberia. It appears that a collision about Corea being feared in St. Petersburg, the Russian authorities, being desirous of securing Japanese aid against China supported by Great Britain, have made up their minds to send as an agent to Tokio a Japanese woman of doubtful reputation. Kiyo follows this person to Vladivostook, and succeeds in entering her service as maid. The agent, who represents herself as the adopted daughter of a Russian nobleman, gets into the best society in the Japanese capital, and soon makes the acquaintance of the leader of the implacable Radical politicians. He begins to spend large sums of money in the interests of his party, which thus rapidly becomes a formidable enemy to the Conservative Cabinet. Meanwhile, Kiyo, the maid, and the hero watch closely the doings of the spy and her friends. War, which had long been threatening, breaks out along various points on the Asiatic frontiers of Russia, and the alliance of Japan is sought by both sides. Japanese public opinion is divided, but ultimately the Cabinet decides to help Great Britain and China, and sends the fleet to Corean waters to co-operate with the latter. At an extraordinary session of the Diet to vote supplies for the war, the Radical leader, with the aid of Russian money, succeeds in overturning the Cabinet, and in forming one himself, whereupon he withdraws the Japanese fleet, and enters into a secret arrangement with Russia for the cession to the latter of the Kurile Islands in return for her protection against Japan's late allies. The Radical leader meantime marries the spy, and Kiyo steals from his desk a copy of this convention, and sends it to the hero, who takes counsel with a prominent statesman. Ultimately the document is laid before the Sovereign, who summons his Privy Council and at once orders the resignation of the whole Cabinet. The Radical leader disappears with his wife, and the last we hear of them is that they are somewhere in Siberia. The new Cabinet is hard-pressed, on the one hand by China and England because of the faithless conduct of Japan, and, on the other, Russia demands the fulfilment of the secret compact. The hero ultimately goes to Pekin to attend a congress of the hostile Powers, which is arranging, apparently, the partition of Corea, and by his eloquence and tact, not only succeeds in inducing them to abandon their demands on Japan, but also secures for his country a share in the Corean spoils. His return to Tokio is a triumph. He then retires into private life, and the various lovers marry and settle down in the orthodox fashion. The political moral of the book would seem to be that the advanced Radicals are likely to prove traitors, and that Japan's foreign friends are Great Britain and China, not Russia.

A TRAGEDY AT PENTONVILLE.

Another tragedy, somewhat similar to that which occurred in Regent-square, occurred, on the 3rd Oct., in Claremont-square, Pentonville. A few minutes before eleven o'clock four shots startled the inhabitants of the square, and for some minutes their origin could not be ascertained. Police-constable Greening, 236 G, who was on duty in the square, at once commenced a search, and in the eastern corner of it, immediately at the back of the Reservoir in Pentonville, he found the prostrate forms of a young man and a young woman. They were both bleeding from wounds in the head, and the man was unconscious. The bodies lay close together, and between them was a six-chambered revolver. It was undoubtedly this with which the wounds were inflicted. The woman was partially conscious, and as the man was lifted into a hansom cab she remarked, "Look after him, never mind me." After his removal the woman was placed in another cab by Police-constable 109 G, and also conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn-road. Up to midnight she had not lost consciousness; in fact, was able to make a statement to the police, notwithstanding the fact that bullets had passed completely through her head from side to side. She was sufficiently sensible when removed from the ground to the cab to remark, "Be careful; mind my head." The examination of the victims by the house surgeon at the hospital showed that the man was suffering from a shot wound in the right temple, apparently self-inflicted, and that the bullet had not found an exit. The woman was suffering from wounds on both sides of the head, as if (so it was described) two shots had been fired at her, and by some inexplicable manipulation had passed right through the head. That she still retained her senses was nothing less than remarkable. The man's condition is regarded as hopeless, but the doctors have a more favourable opinion regarding the woman. She appears to be the only person who can explain the extraordinary occurrence, which she has done to the following effect:—"The man who shot me is named Frederick William Whitehead, a warehouseman, living at 23, Haverstock-street, City-road. I have been cohabiting with him for some time. I left him a week ago through some disagreement. By appointment I went to his place at dinner-time to-day, and this evening we went to Collin's Music-hall. We afterwards went for a walk at his request. When coming down Pentonville Hill he asked me to go for a walk round Claremont-square, and we turned off the main road. When at the east corner of the square he drew a revolver from his breast pocket and fired first at me and then at himself." The young woman gives her name as Daisy Edwards, and her age as 24, and says she formerly lived at Heygate-street, Walworth-road, with the injured man as Mr. and Mrs. Leslie. Her present residence and occupation are at present not known. The victims have been visited in the hospital by Superintendent Hammond and Inspector Radley, who has the case in hand, but up to a late hour last night there was an almost utter absence of motive apparent. It may be mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that a house facing the scene of this tragedy was also the scene of a similar occurrence about two years ago. On that occasion an actor shot an actress in the passage of the house, both being dead from wounds in the head when the street door was forced by a police inspector. It would appear that the scene of last night's crime had been preconceived by the unfortunate man. It was immediately under the railings surrounding the Reservoir, adjoining which there is no footpath, the roadway being flush with the iron railings at which the couple fell. The fact that this corner—the eastern corner of the square—is particularly dark and unfrequented is further regarded as indicating that the young woman was lured to the spot to fall a victim to either jealousy or revenge.

A really clever thief is engaged just now in robbing people in Paris who possess securities payable to bearer. His plan is to do a little business with some of the Parisian banks in order that he may have an excuse for hanging about the counters. He then watches the bank's customers, especially ladies, and when he sees one of them receive from the clerks any bonds or other scrip to bearer, he quietly makes a note of the person's name and the numbers on the documents. Having further ascertained the address of his propesed victim, he calls there later in the day or early the next morning, and, representing that he is a clerk from the bank, asks for the securities, alleging that there is some little informality in them that has to be rectified. As he is armed with the numbers, in nine cases out of ten the customer gives up the documents quite unsuspectingly. So far this ingenious swindler has eluded all efforts to detect him. He is described as a gentlemanly-looking man, who wears the rosette of an "officer" of the Legion of Honour, the little bit of ribbon of a plain "chevalier" apparently being thought not sufficiently imposing now that such decorations are so plentiful.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHINA IN LONDON.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the——inst., I am desired to say that the Chief Commissioner of Police regrets that he is unable to comply with your request.

"Short and sweet," I thought to myself, as I read the stiff official reply to my note asking if a guide could be found to show me the way about some of the queer quarters, especially the foreign quarters, in the East-end of London.

I was disappointed at the result, but not discouraged. No doubt the police authorities are quite right in not encouraging idle visitors down East. Some accident might happen, and then there would be an outcry; and, besides, men can ill be spared to act as city guides to any wandering Christians with a taste for low life who may care to apply for their services. I consoled myself with the thought that if I could find the places I sought without the aid of the police, I should probably see a good deal more of the real inner life of the East-end than if I went down under the care of a "cop," and looked on life through police spectacles. It was not for the first time that I was going into what some people would consider doubtful company. I had a fair stock of impudence, some slight gift of tongues, a knack of picking up acquaintances, no money to speak of, and an old suit of clothes; and with this outfit I might consider myself completely equipped for a journey. So, on a Saturday afternoon, pretty late in the day, I left the parts of London which I did know and plunged into what was, to me, the unknown. My peregrinations that Saturday afternoon extended for some two or three miles by the side of the docks. I came on the place I was in search of quite by accident. As I passed a small, dimly-lighted shop, in the narrowest alley I had gone through, I heard a babel of sound in some language quite unknown to me. The shop was full of coolies, all making purchases. I entered, and found myself the only white man in a crowd of Chinese and Japanese.

WHAT THEY SOLD.

The first thing that struck me was, what a powerful looking lot they were: big, broad-shouldered, and loose-jointed, decidedly ugly customers in a row if they had "sand" to back their muscle. I am fairly powerful myself, as the run of men go, but I came to the conclusion that I would take no chances with these men. The keeper of the shop at the time I went in was a tall young Chinaman, with a standing grin on his face, who grinned wider than ever when he saw me. I professed to want a box of matches, but he evidently had no English, and, after several mild attempts to make me understand this fact, he disappeared into the back room, leaving me alone in the shop; for the Chinese sailors had all disappeared, after discussing evidently my appearance—not, I fear, in the most flattering terms. I took the opportunity of having a look round the shop. What they sold was a mystery to me; there was a little tobacco, a great many small bottles, and beyond this nothing but a large and varied assortment of odours of various kind; if these latter could have been sorted out and sold, there was enough material to set up a dozen shops. On the counter were two or three note-books, evidently for accounts, an abacus, consisting of an oblong frame, with a bar running lengthwise along it, and wires running transversely, strung with beds. The wires below the bar contained four beads, those above two. There was also an instrument of black wood, the use of which I could not fathom. It somewhat resembled a fiddle in shape, and the upper side was engraved with Chinese characters; it reminded me somehow of a Masonic gavel. Round the shop were strips of red paper pasted against the wall, inscribed with Chinese characters. Presently my grinning friend appeared, accompained by a small, shrivelled old man who, in the most unintelligible pigeon English, informed me that he could speak a little Spanish and English. I obtained a box of matches, and also a cigarette, as the smoking of this would be an excuse for lounging in the shop a bit. I began talking to Ah Lee (this was not his name, but it will do) about his language, and gradually worked round to Chinese customs in general.

HOW THEY PLAY FAN-TAN.

Meanwhile the stream of Chinese had set in again; some passed right through the shop, and went up some stairs to the right, into a room above; others after coming into the shop and making some remark, and receiving an answer, went out at once. I was very curious about this upstairs room. Presently one sailor came down, came up to the counter, and, with some remark in Chinese, handed over to Ah Lee a handful of silver. This was counted up, a calculation made on the abacus, and the result entered in Chinese characters in a memorandum book. Ah Lee explained to me that he did a little banking business. I wondered who was keeping the bank upstairs. Gradually I drew the conversation round to opium and opium smoking, and was assured with much earnestness that such a thing was unknown in that street. Ah Lee confessed to having once or twice smoked "opi" himself, when his "inside welly sick." I gathered from his signs that he meant when he had a bad cold in his chest. He assured me that for this it "welly heal;" but as for any general or public opium smoking, oh no! nothing of the kind was allowed! He also assured me that there was no card-playing or gambling allowed in the lane. I suggested "fan-tan," a name which I remembered to have heard somewhere or other as that of a Chinese game. Ah Lee then admitted that they might occassionally have a quiet game at fan-tan. With considerable difficulty I managed to understand how the game was played. A double handful of *cash* (Chinese coins, worth, I was told, 1,000 to the shilling) is placed in the middle of the table, and covered with a basin; the corners of the table are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and on any one of these numbers you may bet. When all bets are made the basin is raised and the *cash* are counted out in fours. If there be no remainder, those who have bet on 4 win, all others lose; so also if there be a remainder. The game seems simple, and must offer great possibilities to bankers with quick sight and nimble fingers. Again I tried the opium tack, asserting that I wanted a smoke myself. He then led me to the door, and pointing to a house a little further up the street on the opposite side, assured me that I should get it there. This turned out to be a Japanese shop, which was also filled with Japanese and Chinese going and coming, most of them passing through the shop to the room at the back.

HOW I GOT THERE AFTER ALL.

Mr. Ah Sing, as I will call him, proved to be a Japanese, speaking English very well. When I entered he was busy selling scarlet cloth, and I watched him roll it up in newspaper, and with a saucer of Indian ink, and, apparently, a brush made from a slip of bamboo, inscribe on the outside perpendicular columns of hieroglyphics: the address of the purchaser, I suppose. He did not seem at all pleased to see me there, evidently resenting the presence of a foreigner as an intrusion. He also sternly denied any knowledge of opium, and referred me to Ah Lee. I pointed out that Ah Lee had sent me to him, but it was of no good. I began to despair; of effecting my purpose; but after knocking about in the quarter for a couple of hours I managed to make the acquaintance of some sailors who, evidently taking me for a detective, expressed their willingness to help me if I only wanted to "put away" a Chinaman, but would have nothing to do with it if white men were in question. Through their means I made the acquaintance of the English wife of a Chinese shopkeeper; then of a man who had lived in the Chinese colony all his life, one of the few Europeans in their street; and through him—though he at first declared it impossible, at any rate that night—I presently found myself in a small, dimly-lighted room, containing two or three couches, most of them occupied by coolies, and between each pair of couches a low table, with implements for smoking, and a small lamp, shaded almost exactly like one of the fairy lamps, and burning sweet oil. I was introduced to the master of the house, a round-faced, pleasant-featured Chinaman, who spoke excellent English. He asked me to sit down and watch. Three of the couches were occupied by Chinamen busily smoking. One of them was evidently pretty far gone; he was rolling about singing to himself in Chinese. After watching for a time, I asked if I could have a pipe. There was some demur at first, but finally my request was granted. I lay down on one of the couches, resting on my elbow and facing the table. One of the coolies prepared a pipe for me, and I had a good opportunity of examining the paraphernalia. Three or four little lacquer boxes, a lamp, and a piece of wire like a knitting needled seemed all that was required except the pipe. This latter was a really formidable-looking weapon: a round stick about eighteen inches long and tolerably thick, and at about two-thirds of the length down a large round block of wood, more than an inch across, with a tiny hole bored down the centre. It was explained to me that the opium when it came to them was hard, and had first to be softened, and then roasted in the flame of the lamp till it became hard again. I watched the operation of taking some of the soft opium out of one of the lacquer boxes on the end of a wire, then roasting it in the flame of the lamp till it was of the proper consistency, and then working it into the hole of the pipe. When it was pronounced ready, I put my lips to the large flat end of of the pipe, and took a long, steady inhalation, keeping the bowl turned downwards so as almost to touch the flame of the lamp. It was all over in three whiffs; the pipe was empty, and what was the effect? I had read most of the ordinary "gas" about opium smoking, and wondered whether it was going to give me lovely dreams or make me very sick. Well, so far as my experience goes, the effect is absolutely *nil*. What the effect of ten or a dozen pipes might be I cannot at present say; but one pipe, at any rate to an habitual inhaler of tobacco smoke, is of no effect. There was no dizziness, no nausea, no headache; in fact, it was impossible to tell that you had been smoking at all. The taste was neither pleasant nor unpleasant—not unlike that of burnt coffee.

My host was a native of Canton. This was a small "joint," almost private; not one of the big ones, the visit to which, as well as to the places of amusement, had to be deferred till another day.

I found later that opinion was divided as to my character, some thinking me a "tec" (detective), and some fancying that I had something to do with the Opium Commission, of which they had read in the papers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HOW SPANIARDS DINE.

Travellers are responsible for the generally accepted belief that the main elements of a Spanish dinner are garlic and inferior olive oil, with the twang of a boot-shop about it. In Italy, too, you get indifferent oil and much garlic, but somehow the terrors of the Italian cuisine are not so insupportable as the memory of the dishes of Spain. Strong men have been known to shudder and turn pale when they have recalled the experiences that befell them in the hotels of the Peninsula. An apologist for Spanish cookery, however as arisen, who says that this is altogether a mistake. What the traveller suffers from is not Spanish cookery at all, because no stranger ever enjoys an opportunity of finding out what Spanish cookery really is; it is French cookery debased, because every hotel on the tourist track prides itself on employing a French chef, and the class of French chefs which they manage to secure are quite the worst description of cooks within the limits of the civilized world. If you wish really, says my travelled friend, to make acquaintance with traditional Spanish fare, get upon visiting terms with a good middle-class Spanish family, because the middle-class in Spain, as in England—as everywhere, indeed—preserves old traditions most perfectly.

It is a recommendation good enough, indeed, but difficult to follow. The Spaniard is the pink of courtesy. Theoretically, and as a matter of etiquette, he will place himself, his house, everything he possesses in the world, at your absolute disposal. Actually he would no more dream of asking you to dinner at his own house than he would suggest a flying match from the roof of it. Always supposing that by tact perseverance, or downright effrontery you do, however, succeed in penterating into the privacy of a real, old-world Spanish household, the experience is peculiar but not unpleasant. Spaniards do not rise early unless they are obliged, which says much for their wisdom; consequently the members of a well-to-do Spanish family who lie late abed find that the cup of chocolate and milk and cake, which are served in their own rooms, suffice them until the hour of the family dinner at one or two o'clock. That family dinner is the event of the day. Upon it the cook, an important and highly respected member of the establishment, concentrates her energies. As a dinner it has its qualities; but the arrangement of it is apt to discompose the unprepared stranger, who naturally does not look for the fish to be dovetailed, out of all precedant, between the roast and the sweets.

The best compliment that can be paid to any cook is habitually rendered to the kitchen genius of the Spanish family, for the dinner table is always laid without salt or condiments. A thick and savoury soup, the puchero of tradition indeed, forms the first dish of the Spanish dinner. It is boiled slowly and for many hours in an earthern pot, and its solid ingredients are served on dishes around it. Here are thick slices of boiled beef, fowl, and bacon; there a dish of peas; here vegetables and slices of sausages. Such soup is made daily in every well-regulated Spanish household, where a cup of broth may be had at any hour. Following the puchero comes the frito. The Spaniard has an unwholesome penchant for things fried, from fried brains to sweetbreads; but the frying, in olive oil of fine quality, is of the perfection of frying, and recalls no memory of that greasy institution, the British frying-pan.

At a Spanish dinner, as has been already observed, all roasts are served before the fish, and according to Spanish taste it is *de rigueur* that the roast be burned well-night to a cinder. After fish come seewts—rice and milk and whipped cream being simple dainties much in favour. Cheese is less used than in France, but fruit, fresh or dried, is the Spaniard's necessity, and he procures it somehow all the year round. Little wine is drunk, especially by the lady members of the family, whose beverage for the most part is pure spring warter. A cup of chocolate at four o'clock, after the inevitable siesta, fills the middle interval between dinner and supper, which latter is served at eight o'clock. Often at this meal some more than ordinarily national dish is served. A stew of ham, chicken, tomato, sausage, pepper, and saffron, which comes to table in the earthen pot it was cooked in, occurs frequently. In summer time a sort of cold soup appears, a direful dish, a sort of salad gone hopelessly wrong, that would vex unspeakably the soul of the serious gourmet. It is made of cucumber, onions, tomato, and lettuce, chopped fine and rubbed through a coarse sieve. Water, oil, vinegar, and salt are poured upon the mess, to which is added small dice of bread. Queen Mercedes, coming home overheated from a long ride, took a basin of such soup, and died—as who could wonder? Garlic is not, be it said, the besetting sin of the Spanish family, who use very little. It is in the cheap restaurants and the hotels reserved for the accommodation of the British tourist that the odour of it hangs in the air, palpable as a November fog, solid enough almost to hang your hat upon.

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF SEX.

It is a humiliating fact that no sooner do two persons of opposite sex begin to "show interest" in each other, and find mutual profit and delight in each other's society than a thousand flying shafts of criticism and innuendo proceed to darken the air about them, poison the pure springs of intellectual joy and fellowship and compel them to abandon all the inspiring influences of their intercourse. Nor does it much matter how high or honourable the position and character of the friends in the case may be; so long as they are unmarried and dare to seek each other's society, the social world will be in threatening ebullition over them. And now what occasions such a state of things among beings that were supposed to be made but "little lower than the angels?" Simply the sad fact that an unnatural form of society and education has come to regard boys and girls, men and women, as little more than surcharged batteries of love and matrimony, that are sure to flash sparks in some direction, right or wrong, if brought into any possible connection with each other. What makes the little twelve-year-old in short dresses and pinafores blush and look conscious when Tom offers to open the gate for her or help her over the brook. Don't say, in explanation, "it's nature." It is not nature. It's the French governess or the silly schoolmate, who tells her that she's "Tom's girl," or even the anxious mamma, who warns her that she is "too big to play with the boys now." Let nature alone for guarding a girl's play with a boy, and she can brighten his campus or share his work desk for ever if need be, without a passing danger to any of the fine trusts committed to her or him. Left to herself she would never force or violate the fixed and orderly vices of her soul, and if, perchance, some special Tom should waken a new conciousness in her heart she'd know how to guard that too, be sure, and all the better because she had not been led to look for or imagine it in every boy who glanced at her. It is the half truth, hissed into her ear by some coarse schoolmate, or mistaken guardian, perhaps, that poisons the spring and turns all the fair currents of her life awry. Nature itself is ever finer than any outside touch that can be put upon it. But strange to say good and wise men have so long ignored this simple fact and taken the opposite condition for granted, that they have largely induced the thing they deprecated. They have founded their schools and creeds upon the extraordinary principle that God has actually created a race of beings so bad that the two grand divisions of it must to a large extent, be segregated from each other, warned against each other, steeped early in a thousand petty suspicions of evil, treachery, danger, and disaster attending the intercourse with each other till to reward their pains, men and women have widely achieved the things expected of them, so now all parties are more or less afraid of each other. The consciousness of sex ever hangs like a nightmare over all their approaches to one another. The suspicion of coquetry or courtship, or the fear of such suspicion, undermines every interchange of kindness or sympathy, and a radical want of confidence in each other's motives, sincerety and trustworthiness kills all power of mutual helpfulness, and keeps the whole body of society in a continual ferment.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The mishap to the Camperdown, which ship, owing, it is reported, to a breakdown of her steering machinery, touched the ground at the entrance to Malta Harbour, has again directed attention to the risks which modern men-of-war are liable to run from defective equipment, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette." The "Standard," commenting on the accident, remarks that "had the Camperdown when thus losing the benefit of her helm, been in the midst of a squadron out at sea and figuring in the gridiron manœuvre, or something of that kind, it is painful to reflect on what might have been the result to her consorts." Unfortunately machinery is no respecter of times and places, and just as frequently goes wrong during tactical evolutions as at any other time. During the recent manœuvres seldom a day passed without one or more ships having to report temporary defects of this nature, but we believe that very little damage can be traced directly to the breakdown of steering gear. The "Morning Advertiser" about hits the mark when stating that "an accident resulting from a fault in the steam steering gear is as nearly an unavoidable mischance as anything can be." But even here we only see a partial recognition of the real trouble, which is that nowadays an error, whether personal or mechanical, is liable to produce results immeasurably more disastrous to life and property than similar causes brought about in the days of wood and hemp.

We have no hesitation in saying, continues our contemporary, that nine times out of ten the cause of these mishaps may be found in ill-judged parsimony. There was a letter in the papers not long since from a manufacturer who declared, such was the treatment received at head-quarters, that none of the highest firms, in his particular business at all events, ever tendered for Government work. There may or may not be good grounds for this statement, but it is notorious that in many points of a vessel's equipment the ship is spoilt for a pennyworth of tar. It is unfair then to blame, as the "Morning Post" does, the commanding officers of the ships, or the naval constructors, for the latter class must do the best they can within limits of price which they do not fix, while the protests of the naval officers fill the pigeon-holes of the Admiralty to overflowing, they are forbidden to write to the newspapers, and they have no Commander-in-Chief to represent them, no check upon the roseate views of officialdom like the annual report of the Admiral of the United States Fleet. The English public does not yet appear to appreciate the entire significance of the fact that an official may waste our money, an agitator may ruin our trade, and a politician may wreck the Empire without fear of punishment now or hereafter; but let an unfortunate naval officer run his ship aground, owing to the cheap and faulty mechanism with which a so-called economical administratien has provided him, and the cry is raised—"Court-martial," "Thorough investigation." "Culpable carelessness," "Hang him up," and so on. This difference in the kind of treatment accorded to naval officers and other servants of the public is surely very unfair.

Most naval men will agree with a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," who says:—Rum, I think, should be relegated to the days gone by, together with the cat-o'-nine tails, pigtails, and other reminiscences of the past. It is bad enough to serve out rum daily in temperate climates; but in the tropics it must be as unwholesome to the men's constitutions as it is objectionable from a moral and physical point of view, by accustoming young men to the frequent use of such a bilious form of spirit. In addition to the men employed in harbour ships, bluejackets on the Home and Mediterranean stations are seldom away from port for long periods, and there should be no reason—except the very paltry one of expense—why good wholesome ale should not take the place of the spirit ration to those men who desire some sort of stimulant with their dinners and suppers. There are occasions when, owing to extraordinary hard work and exposure in cold weather, a spirit ration is grateful and comforting and even beneficial. In these exceptional cases a ration of whisky would be far preferable to rum. We fancy many medical men would say that cocoa or coffee was better than either.

Admiral the Hon. Francis Egerton has been appointed, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey, in the place of the Earl of Lovelace, who has resigned. Admiral Egerton is the son of the first Earl of Ellesmere and sixty-nine years of age. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a magistrate of Surrey, and corresponding member of the Royal United Institution. He represented East Derbyshire in the Liberal interest from 1880 to 1886. He served as a first-class volunteer in the "Princess Charlotte," entering the Service in 1840, was employed in the Naval Brigade on the coast of Syria, and was present at the bombardment of Acre. He was commander of the Basilisk in the Baltic Expedition of 1854, and received the Syrian and Baltic medals. He was aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1865 to 1873, and two years later he went on the retired list, but did not attain his present rank until October, 1884.

Apropos of the letter from the Portsmouth Committee of the Victoria Relief Fund, the Hampshire Telegraph is authorised to say that "up to the present the inclusion of the Lower Deck element in the Portsmouth Relief Committee has been little better than a farce. At a meeting on the 22nd of August some representatives of the Lower Deck were appointed as members of the Committee, but in all the work that has been done since they have taken no part, for the simple reason that they have never once been informed where or when the Committee was to meet. In fact, they know absolutely nothing of what has been done or what it is proposed to do, and they wish publicly to disclaim all connection with the letter which has appeared in the papers signed by the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers."

It appears from the report of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department for 1891, just published, that the death-rate is highest in the Mauritius and India, and the lowest at Bermuda, Cyprus, and Gibraltar. The greatest number of invalids is sent home from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and the smallest from Gibraltar, Cyprus, and the West Indies. Canada enjoys the distinction of having the least number constantly sick, and the Straits Settlements the greatest. The tendency is for disease to increase as a man gets older; but there are exceptions to this rule, especially in India, where between the age of twenty and twenty-five, the average percentage of deaths per thousand was under 19, while between twenty-five and forty it was under 14 per thousand. This still further strengthens the arguments of the Duke of Connaught when giving evidence before Lord Wantage's Committee.

Students of military history will greet with satisfaction the appearance of the second and third volumes of "The Wars of Frederick the Great," just published by the German General Staff, under the title of "Die Kriege Friedrichs des Groszen." The ample and valuable material at the disposition of the talented editors has been most ably handled, and due weight has been accorded to the influence of political conditions as far as is admissible in a military work. The King naturally forms the central figure in the narration, the division of the volumes into parts being chiefly affected by the main incidents in the wars created by the most momentous decisions of Frederick. Much hitherto unpublished matter throws fresh light on the history of the first Silesian war, in fact a true narrative of this war is now at last in print. Naturally in so large a work a few pardonable errors may be found. Thus in the third volume, p. 99, it states that Colonel Blankensee came suddenly upon 1,200 Austrian Hussars, but this can hardly be the case, as the force to which the statement refers had only one Hussar regiment, that of Esterhazy, attached to it, and no Austrian Hussar regiment numbers 1,200 sabres. The maps and plans are, of course, excellent, as becomes the establishment from whence the work emanates.

Professor Hebler has recently given in the "Allgemeine Schweizerische Militar Zeitung," an account of a new tubular rifle projectile which he has invented in association with Herr Krnka. The idea, as we learn from a letter addressed to the "Avenir Militaire," is claimed to have been anticipated at Pontarlier, but no details are given of trials of a like invention there. Professor Hebler has been investigating the matter for some twenty years, but it is only the introduction of steel or nickel coverings for rifle balls that has enabled him to perfect his invention. He has experimented with many patterns of tubular projectiles, but that which has proved most satisfactory is a ball curved inward at both ends, and having its channel widening funnel-like. The conical rear end of the projectile is fitted into a "shoe" of paste-board, which has a prominence projecting into the channel in the metal. The "shoe" acts as a guide, and centres the ball in its passage to the muzzle, and, upon its issue, drops to the ground. It may either be flat at the back or formed with a funnel-shaped depression. The most satisfactory results were obtained with projectiles whose channels had a diameter of two-fifths of their calibre. Having conducted his experiments both with the German 7·9 mm. (·311 in.) rifle, and his own rifle of 5 mm. (·196 in.), Professor Hebler is able to say that, for all velocities between 100 and 1,000 metres, the resistance of the air is almost proportional to the square of the velocity. He has constructed ballistic tables for both rifles, with two kinds of balls, the first, "heavy," made of hardened lead, and the second, "light," of zinc, or of an alloy of zinc and tin. He favours the latter, on account of its flatter trajectory, because its lightness enables a greater supply of cartridges to be carried, and because, the maximum pressure of gas being less, the recoil is less violent, although on the other hand the penetration of the ball is not so great. The deviation caused by a lateral wind differs little between the two balls. It is added that the tubular ball can be employed for existing rifles by making a very slight modification in them, due to the elongation of the cartridge-case, and by graduating the sights afresh.

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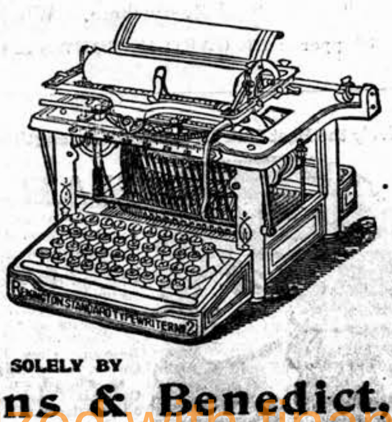

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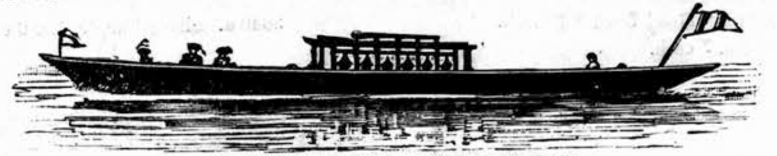

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 53ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour; —also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to

W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E.,
Manager.

TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

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"Oh! I wish he'd break one!"

SCENTS FOR THE SEASON.

FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.

LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.

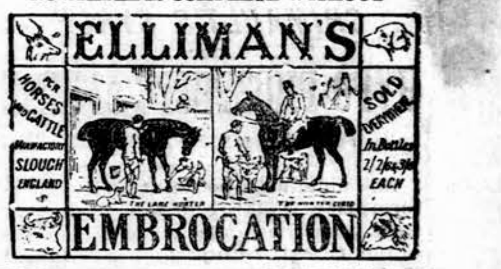
The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural floral essences ever distilled.

EDENIA, SWISS LILAC, GOYA LILY. ALPINE VIOLET.

FASSETT & JOHNSON,
Manufacturer's Agents,
32, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
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SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

Train your Moustache in "the way it should go."

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The original and only genuine. Renowned throughout the world as the most exquisite Perfume. Avoid imitations.

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FRANGIPANNE | STEPHANOTIS
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and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.

Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 80 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy [illegible] or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS

Are the Best.
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.

IZOD'S CORSETS

Medical opinion recommends them for THE HEALTH.

Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE, AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are often sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.

E. IZOD & SON,
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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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NOTICES.

KANANGA
OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Night-sweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Cº, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH
VIGOUR
BONE
MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous Debility, Poorness of Blood and the Excesses of Youth.

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

Rowland's Odonto

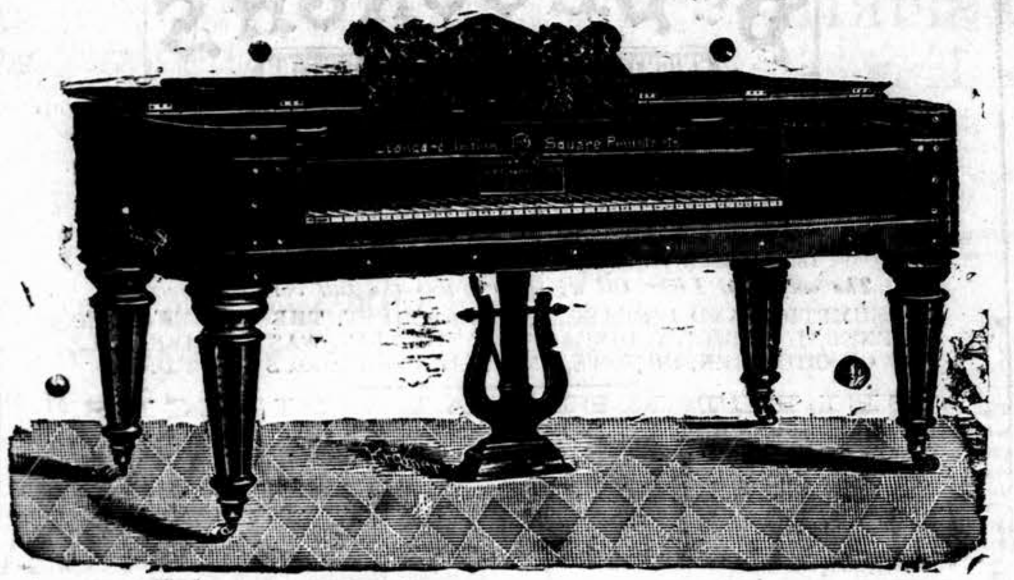
Is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth: prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

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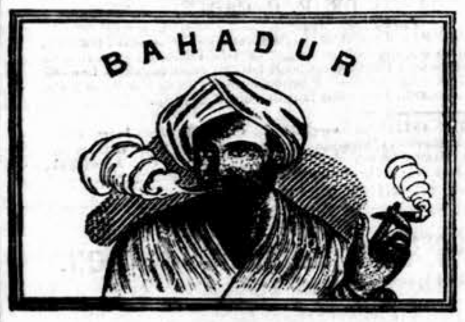
GOUT
RHEUMATIS
SCIATICA
LUMBAGO
NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.



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CIGARS.

BAHADUR
MILD

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

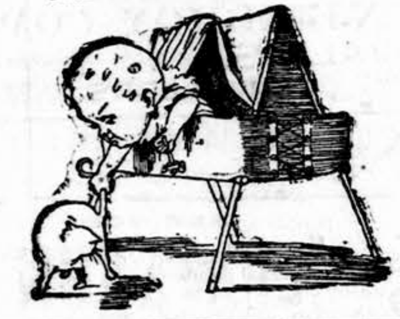
N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal supervision.

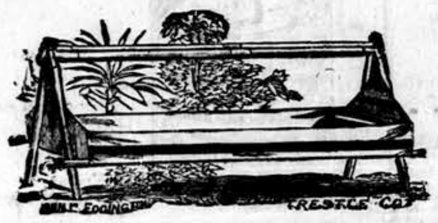
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE

"SHAKESPEARE" COT

IS A LIGHT STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT

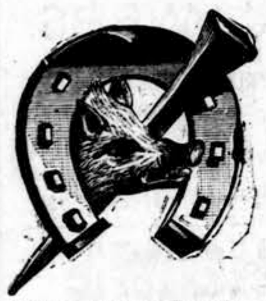
This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

BENJN. EDGINGTON, LD.
DUKE STREET.
LONDON.

Hamilton & Co

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



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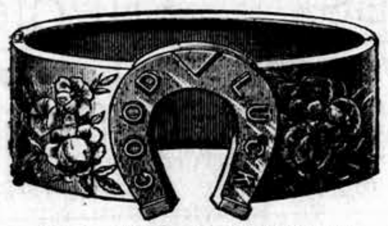
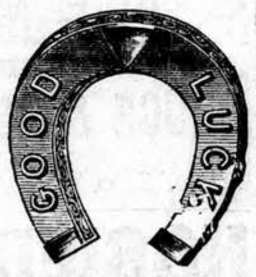
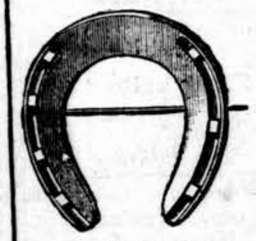
Rs. 6 cash.



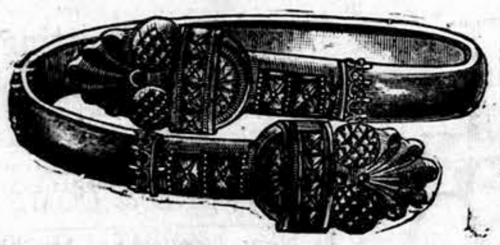
3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle.
Rs. 15 cash.



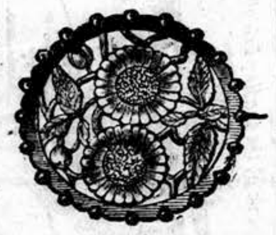
3633 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash



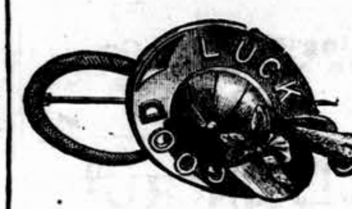
3634 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



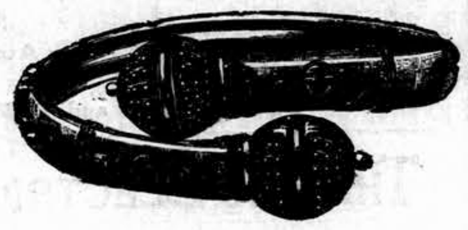
3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration
Rs. 5 cash.



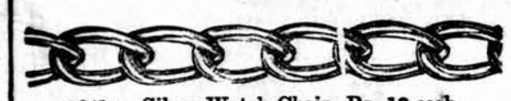
3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch
Rs. 8 cash.



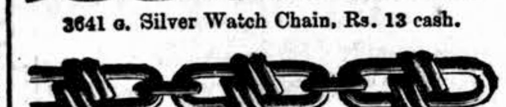
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
Rs. 7 cash.



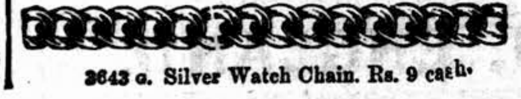
3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



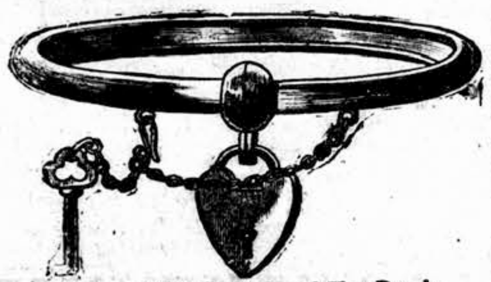
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 13 cash.



3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.



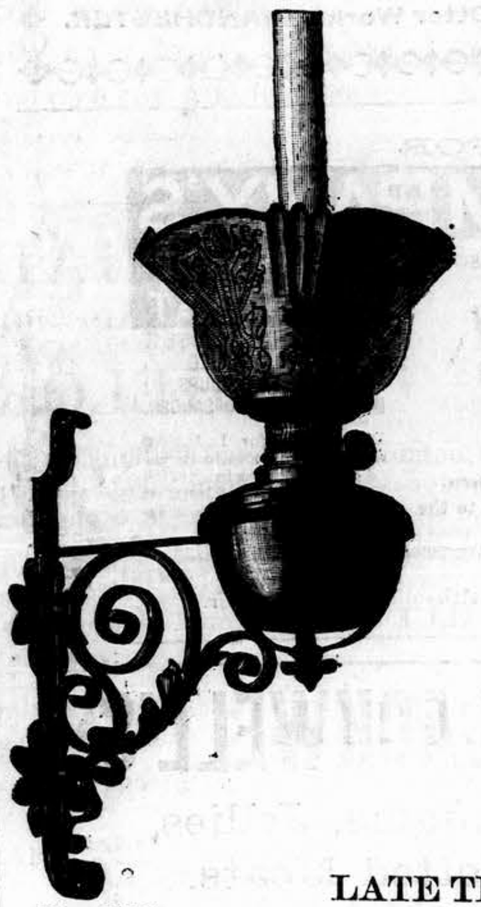
3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle.
Rs. 9 cash.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

The most selected stock
of
WROUGHT IRON,
with Copper
Table Lamps,
Standard Lamps,
Lamps,
and
Hanging Lamps.
Fitted
With Cockade Shades or Fancy
Globes.



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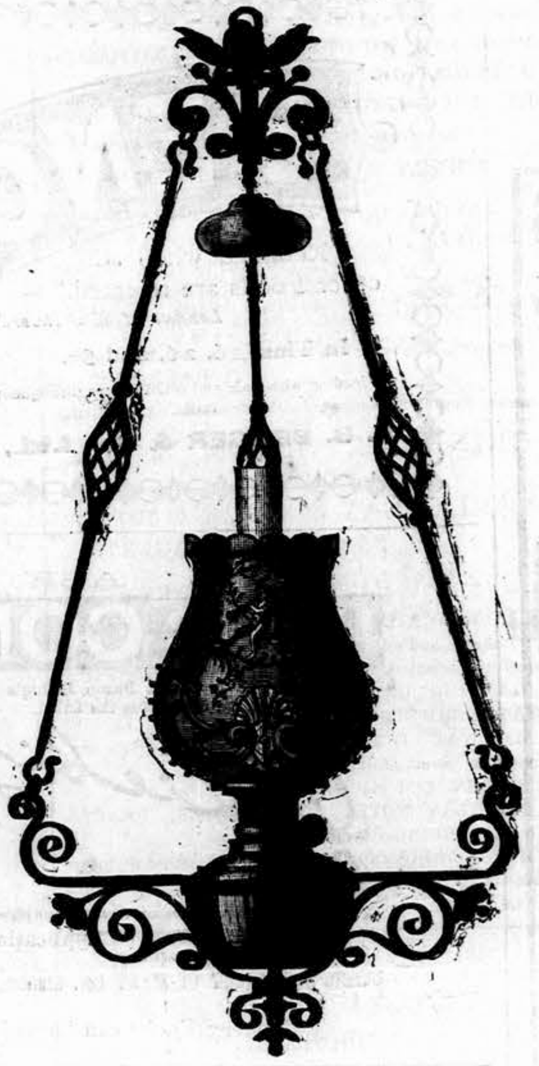

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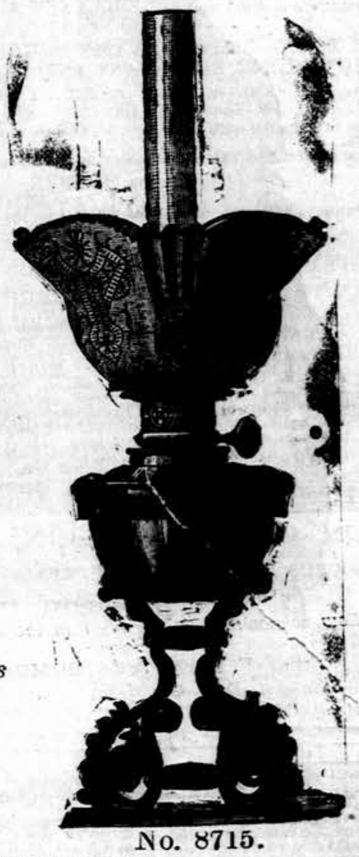
The most varied assortment
of
WROUGHT IRON,
With Copper
Lamps.
They can be fitted
STORM-PROOF
and
PUNKAHPROOF,
and
With Lovely Silk
and Lace Shades.



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Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List free by post to the Mofussil on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Do you want to be noted for keeping the best Whiskey anywhere round? Then get the "Three Star" Brand, "Old Bushmills," bottled by the Company--- Labels, corks, and capsules bearing their name. To be obtained of

Treacher & Co., Bombay & Poonah; Cutler, Palmer & Co., Great Eastern Hotel Co., Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Calcutta; McDowell & Co.. Madras.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S
CARLTON
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton" Whisky Merchant, London.

PETER MOLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from
every flower that
breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained
Of any Chemist or
Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

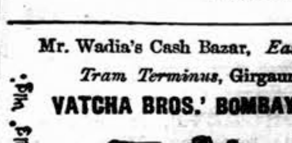
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Mr. Wadia's Cash Bazar, *East Street, POONA;*
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, *BOMBAY.*

VATCHA BROS.' BOMBAY CYCLE MART,



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BICYCLES,
TRICYCLES,
Cycle Novelties,
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AT
POPULAR PRICES.
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SPECIAL MECHANICAL REPAIRS:-- CHEAPEST

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